


See inside of back cover

SERIES B-No. 40

# HEALTH STATISTICS

FROM THE U. S. NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

## Disability Days Due to Injury

### United States
### July 1959 - June 1961

**Statistics on the disability days due to injury by age, sex, residence, geographic region, family income, usual activity status, race, and type and place of accident. Based on data collected in household interviews during the period July 1959-June 1961.**

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The U. S. National Health Survey is a continuing program under which the Public Health Service makes studies to determine the extent of illness and disability in the population of the United States and to gather related information. It is authorized by Public Law 652, 84th Congress.

## CO-OPERATION OF THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Under the legislation establishing the National Health Survey, the Public Health Service is authorized to use, insofar as possible, the services or facilities of other Federal, State, or private agencies.

In accordance with specifications established by the National Health Survey, the Bureau of the Census, under a contractual arrangement, participates in most aspects of survey planning, selects the sample, collects the data, and carries out certain parts

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## SYMBOLS AND NOTES

| | |
|---|---|
| Data not available (three dashes)---------- | --- |
| Category not applicable (three dots)-------- | ... |
| Magnitude less than one-half of the unit used ---------- | 0 or 0.0 |
| Magnitude of the sampling error precludes showing separate estimates---------- | (*) |

NOTE: Due to rounding detailed figures within tables may not add to totals

# DISABILITY DAYS DUE TO INJURY

## SELECTED FINDINGS

During the period July 1959 to June 1961, United States civilians experienced an average of 460.0 million restricted-activity days per year as a result of injuries. A restricted-activity day is a day when a person has to cut down on or give up his usual activities for the whole day because of illness or injury. The figure includes disability from all types of injuries and impairments resulting from injuries. Persons residing in institutions are excluded.

The total of 460.0 million days includes 113.5 million bed-disability days, 83.8 million work-loss days among currently employed persons 17 years and older, and 11.9 million school-loss days for children 6-16 years of age.

The restricted-activity days associated with injury comprised 16.0 percent of the total days in which persons had to restrict their normal activities. Days of bed disability due to injury made up about 10.8 percent of the total bed disability reported. School-loss days attributed to injury amounted to only about 6.3 percent of all school-loss days. However, work-loss days due to injury represented 22.8 percent, or nearly a fourth, of all work-loss days due to illness or injury (see table A).

The rate for all types of disability was higher for males than for females, and for restricted-activity, bed-disability, and work-loss days the rate increased consistently with age. The rate of disability due to injury among males increased with declining population density, the highest rate of disability being in rural-farm areas, while this pattern was reversed for females with higher rates in uban and rural-nonfarm areas. Disability due to injury was higher in the West than in other geographic areas of the United States.

Because of the high proportion of older persons in the low income groups and the high rate of disabling injury among these persons, the rate of disability due to injury was inversely related to the amount of family income.

The rates of restricted activity, 92.4 days per 100 population, and of bed disability, 23.2 days per 100 population, resulting from accidents occurring in the home, were higher than comparable rates for disability due to accidents in the street and highway, on farms, in industrial places, schools, or places of recreation. The rate of work loss, however, was highest from accidents occurring in industrial places and in the street, consisting principally of "while-at-work" and motor vehicle accidents.

Falls, other than those on stairs, steps, or from a height, accounted for 55.5 restricted-activity days per 100 population per year, the highest rate by type of accident. Moving motor vehicle accidents, even though these accounted for only 6.4 percent of the total number of persons injured, resulted in 14.6 bed-disability days per 100 population per year and 25.3 work-loss days per 100 currently employed persons per year. These rates were higher than for any of the other types of accidents.

## SOURCE OF DATA

The information contained in this report is derived from data collected by household interviews in the U. S. National Health Survey. The survey is continuous, each week covering a sample of the civilian, noninstitutional population in the United States. During the 104 weeks of interviewing on which this report is based (July 1959-June 1961), interviews were conducted in approximately 76,000 households comprised of about

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This report was prepared by Geraldine A. Gleeson of the U. S.

Table A. Average annual number of disability days, with number and percent of days due to injury: United States, July 1959-June 1961

| | Total | Due to injury | Percent of total due to injury |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Average number of disability days in millions | | |
| Restricted-activity days | 2,883.8 | 460.0 | 16.0 |
| Bed-disability days | 1,047.4 | 113.5 | 10.8 |
| Work-loss days | 367.2 | 83.8 | 22.8 |
| School-loss days | 189.7 | 11.9 | 6.3 |

The presence of illness or injury among household members was determined by responses to the "illness-recall" questions 11-17 on the questionnaire (see facsimile shown in Appendix III). For each illness or injury named in response to these questions, more detailed information was obtained about the condition (in table I), including the number of days of restricted activity, bed disability, and time lost from work or school associated with it during the two-week period prior to the week of interview. When responses to questions in table I indicated that an injury had occurred, the interviewer asked additional questions shown in table A (of the questionnaire) to obtain more detailed information relating to the accident and the injury.

Annual estimates of the number of persons injured are based on injury occurring in the two-week period prior to interview. Annual estimates of days of disability due to injury are derived from the number of restricted-activity, bed-disability, and work-loss or school-loss days experienced during the two-week period prior to the week of interview, and include all such days reported, even if the injury causing the disability occurred prior to the two-week period.

The survey includes data only on persons living in the household at the time of the interview. Thus, injury experienced and disability due to injury for persons who died during the two-week period prior to the interview are excluded from the estimates. Injury that occurred while the person was institutionalized or in the Armed Forces is included in the estimates.

A description of the statistical design of the health interview survey and general qualifications regarding data included in the report are presented in Appendix I. Since all estimates shown in this report are based on a sample of the population rather than on the entire population, these are subject to sampling error. The sampling errors for most of the estimates are relatively low, but if an estimated number, or the numerator or denominator of a rate or percentage is small, the sampling error may be high. Charts for estimating approximate sampling errors and instructions for using the charts are also presented in Appendix I.

Definitions of terms used in this report may be found in Appendix II. Since many of the terms have specialized meanings, it is suggested that the reader familiarize himself with these definitions.

A recent publication of the National Health Survey (Series B, No. 37) contains annual estimates of the number of persons injured, based on the same data collection period as the present report, July 1959-June 1961. Persons injured were classified in the report according to the type and class of accident causing the injury and according to several criteria of severity of injuries. It is suggested that the reader refer to this report to

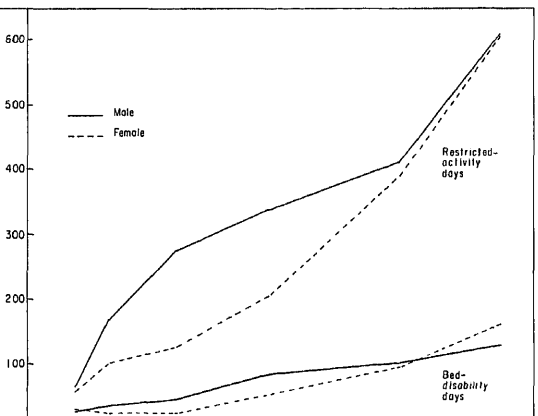
ain some of the differences in rates of dis-
ity due to injury.

## DISABILITY DUE TO INJURY

Based on estimates derived from data col-
ed by household interview during the period,
1959-June 1961, persons in the civilian, non-
itutional population experienced annually
t 459,963,000 restricted-activity days due to
njury or to an impairment resulting from in-
. Of the days in which normal activities
e restricted, 113,539,000 were also bed-dis-
ty days, 83,773,000 were work-loss days for
ently employed persons 17 years of age and
, and 11,894,000 were school-loss days for
dren 6-16 years of age.

### Age, and Residence

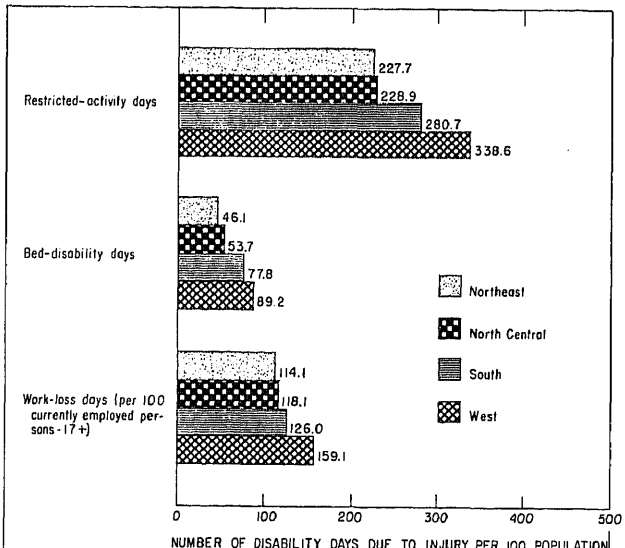
In accordance with a higher rate of injury
ng males, the number of all types of disability
due to injury per 100 population was signifi-
ly higher for males than for females. The rate
isability increased consistently with age,
ing from 61.4 days of restricted activity per
population 0-5 years to 608.1 per 100 popula-
65 years and over (fig. 1). This general pat-
of increased disability with advancing age
present for both males and females (tables 1,
d 3).




Except for bed disability in rural-nonfarm areas, the rate of all types of disability due to injury was higher for males than for females in all areas of residence. However, the number of disability days per 100 males showed an inverse relationship to population density, with the highest rate of disability in rural-farm areas, while for females this pattern was reversed with higher rates in urban and rural-nonfarm areas. Among males the number of restricted-activity and work-loss days per 100 population was particularly high for those aged 45-64 years residing in rural-farm areas. The higher rate of bed disability in rural-nonfarm areas for females was largely due to the amount of bed disability for females 65 years of age and over.

### Geographic Region

Rates of restricted activity, bed disability, and work loss were higher in the West than in any other geographic region (fig. 2). The number of restricted-activity days per 100 population was higher for males than for females in each of the four regions. The greatest sex differential was found in the South with significant differences present in all age intervals among those 17 years and older. In the West region, the rate of restricted activity was high for both males and fe-



males, with the large amount of disability among those under 45 years responsible for the high rate for males, while the rate for females was due to the frequency of disability among persons 45 years and over (table 4).

The rate of bed disability in the regions followed essentially the same pattern as the restricted activity, with the exception of a higher rate of bed disability for females than for males in the West (table 5). However, differences between males and females in the rates of bed disability due to injury lacked the degree of statistical significance found in differences in restricted-activity rates.

Work-loss days due to injury were reported more frequently for men than for women in each geographic region. Only in the North Central and South regions, however, where the number of work-loss days per 100 population for females was less than half that for males, was the sex differential significant. In these two regions, the rate of work-loss due to injury for males was consistently higher than that for females in all age intervals shown in table 6. This consistency may reflect the high rate of disability among males residing in rural-farm areas, since the North Central and South regions have a higher proportion of rural-farm residents than are found in the Northeast and the West regions of the country.

### Family Income

The rate of disability days for injuries is inversely related to the amount of family income (tables 7,8,9). This is partly due to the population composition of the income groups. As shown in table B, approximately 24 percent of the persons with family income of less than $2,000 were 65 years of age or older—the age group with the highest rate of disability resulting from injury. In the family income interval, $2,000-3,999, about 11 percent were 65 years and older, and among persons with family income $4,000 and over, only 4 percent were in this age group.

Except for bed-disability days for family income groups under $2,000 and $4,000-6,999, the rate of disability due to injury was significantly higher for males than for females in all family-income groups for all types of disability. In general, the pattern of increased disability with advancing age is apparent.

### Race

Among persons under 25 years of age, the number of restricted-activity days due to injury per 100 population was higher among white than among nonwhite persons; however, for persons 25 years and over, the rates for the nonwhite were much higher in all age intervals than those

Table B. Percentage of persons 65 years or older, and percentage of disability days for persons 65 years or older, by family income: United States, July 1959-June 1961

| | Family income | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Under $2,000 | $2,000-3,999 | $4,000-6,999 | $7,000+ |
| | Percent | | | |
| Percentage of persons-65+ years--- | 24 | 11 | 4 | 4 |
| Percentage of disability days | | | | |

for the white population (table 10). This reversal in the rates by age group resulted in approximately the same rate for all ages in the two race groups. The number of bed-disability days due to injury per 100 population and work-loss days per 100 currently employed population was significantly higher among the nonwhite than among the white population. This higher rate of bed disability and of work loss among the nonwhite population was consistent for all of the age intervals shown in table 10.

## Usual Activity Status

Disability data shown in table 11 by usual activity status are limited to persons 17 years and older, because information on restricted-activity and bed-disability days associated with injury for preschool and school children is the same as shown in the preceding tables for the age groups 0-5 and 6-16 years.

The rates of restricted activity and bed disability due to injury are lower for persons who are usually working or keeping house than for retired persons, because they are heavily weighted by the lower rate of disability for persons 17-44 years included in these groups. The rate of disability is relatively high among persons 17 years and over in the "other" activity status group because included in this category are persons who are unable to work or keep house because of an injury or an impairment due to injury.

Work loss due to injury shown in table 11 for persons keeping house represents time lost from work for women who were employed at some time during the two weeks prior to interview, but who described their usual status during the previous 12 months as keeping house. Women in this category are usually part-time and seasonal workers. Rates of work loss due to injury were lower for these persons, not only because the group is restricted to women, who generally have a low rate of injury, but also because this particular group was not exposed to the risk of losing time from work to the same degree as persons who worked full time. Furthermore, they may have had more flexibility in adjusting their employment to periods of time when they were not disabled.

## Place of Accident

days, 77 percent of the total 459,963,000 restricted-activity days due to injury (table 12). Among males, injuries sustained in industrial places accounted for the highest rate of restricted-activity days. Among females, about half of the restricted-activity days were associated with accidents occurring in the home.

Injuries in the street and highway, largely related to motor vehicle accidents, accounted for the highest rate of bed disability among males. As in the case of restricted-activity days, about half of the bed-disability days due to injury among females resulted from injuries in the home. Except for work-loss days due to injuries occurring in the home or in the street and highway, the rate of work loss was higher for males than for females in all of the "place of accident" categories shown in table 12. Injuries occurring in industrial places accounted for about a third of the work loss among males.

## Type of Accident

Falls were the leading cause of disability due to injury with 38 percent of the restricted-activity and bed-disability days for injuries attributed to falls on stairs, steps, or from a height, and all other types of falls. About 30 percent of the work-loss days were associated with falls (table 13). The percentage of work loss is lower than the proportion of restricted-activity and bed-disability days due to falls, because work loss is restricted to currently employed persons, a population group composed chiefly of persons 17-64 years with a much lower rate of injury associated with falls than children and persons 65 years and older (see table 2, Series B, No. 37).

Of the 459,963,000 days of restricted activity associated with injuries, 86,575,000 days (18.8 percent) were due to injuries sustained in moving motor vehicle accidents. Approximately 22.7 percent of the total bed-disability days and 20.1 percent of the work-loss days were due to injury in moving motor vehicle accidents. From estimates abstracted from Series B, No. 37 and shown in figure 3, only 6.4 percent of the persons injured were involved in moving motor vehicle accidents. This discrepancy in the comparatively low incidence of injury due to moving motor vehicle accidents and the amount of associated disability em-

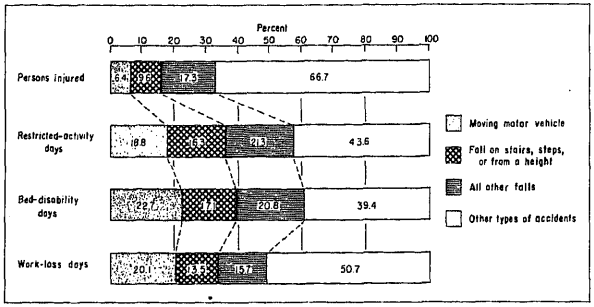



*Figure 3. Percent distribution of persons injured and of disability days due to injury, by type of accident.*

dents that are leading causes of disability associated with injury—account for only a third of the total persons injured, but are responsible for 56.4 percent of the restricted-activity days, 60.6 percent of the bed-disability days, and 49.3 percent of the work-loss days associated with injury.

The effects of injury on the individual as the result of moving motor vehicle accidents and from falls are shown in table C in terms of disability days per person injured. Persons injured in moving motor vehicle accidents had on the average 30.0 restricted-activity days, 8.9 bed-disability days, and 5.8 work-loss days. When the disability resulting from the two types of falls is combined, rates per person injured are roughly equal to those for moving motor vehicle injuries.

The appreciable amount of restricted activity and work loss, with comparatively little bed disability, due to injury caused by "one-time lifting or exertion" was probably the result of back conditions, muscle strains, and similar conditions causing a person to reduce his usual activities or to remain away from work but not confining him to bed.

## School-Loss Days Due to Injury

In the National Health Survey, data on days lost from school are collected only for persons 6-16 years of age, defined on the basis of age as the school population. From data collected during the period July 1959-June 1961, it is estimated that 11,894,000 days per year were lost from school because of injury to children in this age group.

Consistent with the higher rate of injury among males in the school population (see table 9, Series B, No. 37), the number of school-loss days

Table C. Average annual number of disability days and number of disability days per year per person injured resulting from types of accidents that are leading causes of disability: United States, July 1959-June 1961

| | Type of accident | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Moving motor vehicle | Falls on stairs, steps, or from a height | All other falls |
| Number of persons injured in thousands--- | 2,890 | 4,305 | 7,762 |
| Number of disability days in thousands: | | | |
| Restricted-activity days---------- | 86,575 | 74,863 | 97,907 |
| Bed-disability days---------- | 25,724 | 19,414 | 23,560 |
| Work-loss days---------- | 16,861 | 11,324 | 13,130 |

due to injury per 100 population per year was also higher for males than for females. This sex differential, shown in table 14, was apparent when the data were considered by area of residence, geographic region, and amount of family income.

The rate of school loss due to injury was about the same in urban, rural-nonfarm, and rural-farm areas. By geographic region, school loss associated with injury was significantly higher in the South than in the Northeast and North Central areas. The rate in the South was somewhat higher than that in the West, but this difference was within the limits of sampling error (fig. 4).

Children living in families with income less than $2,000 had more school-loss days due to injury per 100 children per year than did those living in other known income categories.

As previously mentioned, estimates of the number and rate of the injuries responsible for the disability shown in this report are available in considerable detail in Series B, No. 37. However, for the convenience of the reader, table 15, showing the number of persons injured by age cross-tabulated with a number of demographic characteristics, has been included in this report.

Population data in tables 16 and 17 are estimates of the total civilian, noninstitutional population appropriate for computing rates of restricted-activity and bed-disability days due to injury. Estimates shown for persons 6-16 years of age are used to compute the rate of school-loss days due to injury. Tables 18 and 19 present estimates for the currently employed population, defined as persons 17 years and older who worked or had a job or business during the two-week period prior to the week of interview. These estimates are appropriate for computing rates of work-loss days due to injury.

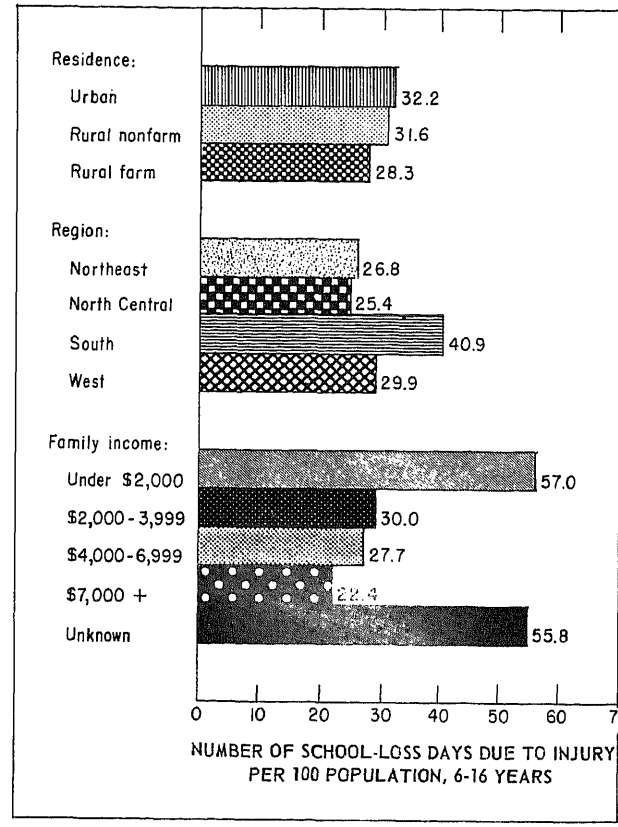



*Figure 4. Number of school-loss days due to injury per 100 population 6-16 years, by residence, region, and family income.*

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Table 1. Average annual number of restricted-activity days and number of restricted-activity days per 100 population per year due to injury, by residence, age, and sex: United States, July 1959-June 1961

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

| Residence and age | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Average number of restricted-activity days in thousands | | | Number of restricted-activity days per 100 population per year | | |
| All areas | | | | | | |
| All ages | 459,963 | 249,835 | 210,129 | 260.9 | 291.3 | 232.1 |
| 0-5 | 14,768 | 7,751 | 7,016 | 61.4 | 63.3 | 59.4 |
| 6-16 | 51,198 | 32,669 | 18,529 | 135.3 | 169.2 | 100.0 |
| 17-24 | 34,171 | 22,398 | 11,773 | 193.7 | 273.0 | 124.7 |
| 25-44 | 122,717 | 73,789 | 48,928 | 270.2 | 339.3 | 206.7 |
| 45-64 | 143,858 | 71,267 | 72,591 | 399.7 | 410.5 | 389.7 |
| 65+ | 93,252 | 41,961 | 51,291 | 608.1 | 608.3 | 608.0 |
| Urban | | | | | | |
| All ages | 272,958 | 140,327 | 132,631 | 257.9 | 277.7 | 239.8 |
| 0-5 | 9,731 | 5,196 | 4,535 | 71.7 | 75.1 | 68.2 |
| 6-16 | 29,083 | 19,046 | 10,037 | 141.0 | 182.7 | 98.4 |
| 17-24 | 19,543 | 12,612 | 6,931 | 174.1 | 245.2 | 114.0 |
| 25-44 | 74,930 | 44,231 | 30,699 | 275.3 | 341.7 | 215.1 |
| 45-64 | 87,136 | 38,786 | 48,350 | 375.9 | 359.0 | 390.7 |
| 65+ | 52,535 | 20,456 | 32,079 | 523.4 | 476.4 | 558.5 |
| Rural nonfarm | | | | | | |
| All ages | 126,729 | 71,695 | 55,034 | 257.7 | 295.4 | 220.9 |
| 0-5 | 3,912 | 1,706 | 2,206 | 50.5 | 43.5 | 57.6 |
| 6-16 | 15,734 | 9,793 | 5,942 | 133.8 | 161.7 | 104.1 |
| 17-24 | 10,050 | 6,977 | 3,073 | 232.9 | 358.9 | 129.6 |
| 25-44 | 35,367 | 21,633 | 13,734 | 258.9 | 329.1 | 193.7 |
| 45-64 | 33,220 | 17,568 | 15,652 | 401.2 | 420.6 | 381.4 |
| 65+ | 28,446 | 14,017 | 14,428 | 834.2 | 876.6 | 796.7 |
| Rural farm | | | | | | |
| All ages | 60,275 | 37,813 | 22,463 | 283.3 | 344.5 | 218.0 |
| 0-5 | 1,124 | 849 | (*) | 40.8 | 60.0 | (*) |
| 6-16 | 6,381 | 3,831 | 2,550 | 116.8 | 135.4 | 96.9 |
| 17-24 | 4,578 | 2,808 | 1,770 | 217.7 | 251.6 | 179.3 |
| 25-44 | 12,419 | 7,924 | 4,495 | 273.2 | 355.8 | 193.9 |
| 45-64 | 23,502 | 14,913 | 8,589 | 519.0 | 626.9 | 399.7 |
| 65+ | 12,270 | 7,487 | 4,784 | 650.6 | 744.2 | 543.6 |

Table 2. Average annual number of bed-disability days and number of bed-disability days per 100 population per year due to injury, by residence, age, and sex: United States, July 1959-June 1961

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

| Residence and age | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Average number of bed-disability days in thousands | | | Number of bed-disability days per 100 population per year | | |
| All areas | | | | | | |
| All ages | 113,539 | 58,848 | 54,692 | 64.4 | 68.6 | 60.4 |
| 0-5 | 6,540 | 3,175 | 3,365 | 27.2 | 25.9 | 25.5 |
| 6-16 | 11,764 | 6,978 | 4,787 | 31.1 | 36.1 | 25.8 |
| 17-24 | 6,026 | 3,701 | 2,325 | 34.2 | 45.1 | 24.6 |
| 25-44 | 31,067 | 18,425 | 12,641 | 68.4 | 84.7 | 53.4 |
| 45-64 | 35,586 | 17,601 | 17,985 | 98.9 | 101.4 | 96.5 |
| 65+ | 22,557 | 8,968 | 13,589 | 147.1 | 130.0 | 161.1 |
| Urban | | | | | | |
| All ages | 66,517 | 34,283 | 32,234 | 62.8 | 67.8 | 58.3 |
| 0-5 | 3,948 | 2,056 | 1,892 | 29.1 | 29.7 | 28.5 |
| 6-16 | 6,575 | 4,168 | 2,407 | 31.9 | 40.0 | 23.6 |
| 17-24 | 3,559 | 2,311 | 1,248 | 31.7 | 44.9 | 20.5 |
| 25-44 | 19,450 | 11,421 | 8,029 | 71.5 | 88.2 | 56.3 |
| 45-64 | 21,596 | 10,550 | 11,046 | 93.2 | 97.6 | 89.3 |
| 65+ | 11,389 | 3,777 | 7,612 | 113.5 | 88.0 | 132.5 |
| Rural nonfarm | | | | | | |
| All ages | 32,810 | 15,935 | 16,876 | 66.7 | 65.7 | 67.7 |
| 0-5 | 2,326 | 869 | 1,457 | 30.0 | 22.2 | 38.0 |
| 6-16 | 3,392 | 1,800 | 1,592 | 28.8 | 29.7 | 27.9 |
| 17-24 | 1,743 | 882 | 861 | 40.4 | 45.4 | 36.3 |
| 25-44 | 8,521 | 4,760 | 3,761 | 62.4 | 72.4 | 53.1 |
| 45-64 | 9,088 | 4,754 | 4,334 | 109.7 | 113.8 | 105.6 |
| 65+ | 7,741 | 2,870 | 4,871 | 227.0 | 179.5 | 269.0 |
| Rural farm | | | | | | |
| All ages | 14,212 | 8,630 | 5,582 | 66.8 | 78.6 | 54.2 |
| 0-5 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| 6-16 | 1,797 | 1,010 | 788 | 32.9 | 35.7 | 30.0 |
| 17-24 | 725 | 508 | (*) | 34.5 | 45.5 | (*) |
| 25-44 | 3,096 | 2,245 | 851 | 68.1 | 100.8 | 36.7 |
| 45-64 | 4,902 | 2,297 | 2,605 | 108.3 | 96.6 | 121.2 |
| 65+ | 3,426 | 2,321 | 1,105 | 181.7 | 230.7 | 125.6 |

Table 3. Average annual number of work-loss days and number of work-loss days per 100 currently employed persons per year due to injury, by residence, age, and sex: United States, July 1959-June 1961

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

| Residence and age | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Average number of work-loss days in thousands | | | Number of work-loss days per 100 currently employed persons per year | | |
| All areas | | | | | | |
| All ages-17+ | 83,773 | 64,112 | 19,661 | 125.5 | 144.8 | 87.4 |
| 17-24 | 7,084 | 6,277 | 807 | 72.1 | 108.8 | 19.9 |
| 25-44 | 36,239 | 29,603 | 6,636 | 120.9 | 143.7 | 70.8 |
| 45-64 | 33,500 | 23,744 | 9,756 | 141.0 | 151.5 | 120.7 |
| 65+ | 6,950 | 4,487 | 2,463 | 215.9 | 201.1 | 249.3 |
| Urban | | | | | | |
| All ages-17+ | 52,525 | 37,480 | 15,045 | 123.6 | 139.2 | 96.6 |
| 17-24 | 4,135 | 3,501 | 634 | 64.7 | 98.3 | 22.4 |
| 25-44 | 22,114 | 17,438 | 4,675 | 120.3 | 142.9 | 75.8 |
| 45-64 | 21,865 | 14,335 | 7,529 | 140.0 | 146.2 | 129.5 |
| 65+ | 4,412 | 2,205 | 2,207 | 208.6 | 162.6 | 290.8 |
| Rural nonfarm | | | | | | |
| All ages-17+ | 20,944 | 17,676 | 3,268 | 123.3 | 150.1 | 62.7 |
| 17-24 | 2,148 | 2,014 | (*) | 95.3 | 147.8 | (*) |
| 25-44 | 10,888 | 9,188 | 1,700 | 123.9 | 146.4 | 67.8 |
| 45-64 | 6,264 | 5,086 | 1,178 | 116.9 | 137.0 | 71.6 |
| 65+ | 1,644 | 1,388 | (*) | 277.7 | 324.3 | (*) |
| Rural farm | | | | | | |
| All ages-17+ | 10,304 | 8,956 | 1,348 | 141.6 | 161.0 | 78.6 |
| 17-24 | 801 | 762 | (*) | 67.7 | 90.1 | (*) |
| 25-44 | 3,238 | 2,977 | (*) | 115.2 | 140.6 | (*) |
| 45-64 | 5,371 | 4,322 | 1,048 | 193.6 | 200.7 | 168.5 |
| 65+ | 895 | 895 | (*) | 175.1 | 199.8 | (*) |

Table 4. Average annual number of restricted-activity days and number of restricted-activity days per 100 population per year due to injury, by geographic region, age, and sex: United States, July 1959-June 1961

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

| Geographic region and age | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Average number of restricted-activity days in thousands | | | Number of restricted-activity days per 100 population per year | | |
| All regions | | | | | | |
| All ages | 459,963 | 249,835 | 210,129 | 260.9 | 291.3 | 232.1 |
| 0-5 | 14,768 | 7,751 | 7,016 | 61.4 | 63.3 | 59.4 |
| 6-16 | 51,198 | 32,669 | 18,529 | 135.3 | 169.2 | 100.0 |
| 17-24 | 34,171 | 22,398 | 11,773 | 193.7 | 273.0 | 124.7 |
| 25-44 | 122,717 | 73,789 | 48,928 | 270.2 | 339.3 | 206.7 |
| 45-64 | 143,858 | 71,267 | 72,591 | 399.7 | 410.5 | 389.7 |
| 65+ | 93,252 | 41,961 | 51,291 | 608.1 | 608.3 | 608.0 |
| Northeast | | | | | | |
| All ages | 104,027 | 55,685 | 48,342 | 227.7 | 252.5 | 204.5 |
| 0-5 | 3,372 | 1,510 | 1,862 | 59.0 | 51.5 | 66.8 |
| 6-16 | 11,989 | 8,591 | 3,398 | 133.3 | 187.3 | 77.1 |
| 17-24 | 5,906 | 3,815 | 2,091 | 135.7 | 189.3 | 89.5 |
| 25-44 | 30,729 | 18,114 | 12,615 | 250.2 | 308.0 | 197.1 |
| 45-64 | 31,419 | 13,694 | 17,725 | 312.9 | 288.7 | 334.6 |
| 65+ | 20,612 | 9,961 | 10,651 | 478.9 | 525.9 | 442.0 |
| North Central | | | | | | |
| All ages | 115,915 | 62,296 | 53,619 | 228.9 | 248.4 | 209.9 |
| 0-5 | 4,760 | 2,856 | 1,904 | 66.4 | 78.2 | 54.2 |
| 6-16 | 13,533 | 8,911 | 4,622 | 125.5 | 161.4 | 87.9 |
| 17-24 | 10,498 | 6,304 | 4,194 | 211.3 | 258.5 | 165.8 |
| 25-44 | 29,891 | 17,664 | 12,227 | 231.8 | 279.8 | 185.8 |
| 45-64 | 32,053 | 15,893 | 16,161 | 314.3 | 315.4 | 313.2 |
| 65+ | 25,180 | 10,668 | 14,511 | 545.1 | 504.2 | 579.7 |
| South | | | | | | |
| All ages | 149,314 | 86,904 | 62,410 | 280.7 | 339.2 | 226.4 |
| 0-5 | 3,876 | 2,053 | 1,823 | 52.7 | 54.8 | 50.5 |
| 6-16 | 16,726 | 9,657 | 7,069 | 136.9 | 154.9 | 118.2 |
| 17-24 | 10,139 | 7,545 | 2,594 | 177.5 | 291.3 | 83.1 |
| 25-44 | 38,149 | 24,121 | 14,028 | 289.5 | 389.6 | 200.8 |
| 45-64 | 48,983 | 27,312 | 21,670 | 466.9 | 549.0 | 392.8 |
| 65+ | 31,442 | 16,215 | 15,226 | 740.7 | 858.8 | 646.0 |
| West | | | | | | |
| All ages | 90,707 | 44,950 | 45,757 | 338.6 | 345.2 | 332.4 |

population per year due to injury, by geographic region, age, and sex: United States, July 1959-June 1961

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

| Geographic region and age | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Average number of bed-disability days in thousands | | | Number of bed-disability days per 100 population per year | | |
| All regions | | | | | | |
| All ages | 113,539 | 58,848 | 54,692 | 64.4 | 68.6 | 60.4 |
| 0-5 | 6,540 | 3,175 | 3,365 | 27.2 | 25.9 | 25.5 |
| 6-16 | 11,764 | 6,978 | 4,787 | 31.1 | 36.1 | 25.8 |
| 17-24 | 6,026 | 3,701 | 2,325 | 34.2 | 45.1 | 24.6 |
| 25-44 | 31,067 | 18,425 | 12,641 | 68.4 | 84.7 | 53.4 |
| 45-64 | 35,586 | 17,601 | 17,985 | 98.9 | 101.4 | 96.5 |
| 65+ | 22,557 | 8,968 | 13,589 | 147.1 | 130.0 | 161.1 |
| Northeast | | | | | | |
| All ages | 21,076 | 11,741 | 9,336 | 46.1 | 53.2 | 39.5 |
| 0-5 | 973 | 513 | (*) | 17.0 | 17.5 | (*) |
| 6-16 | 2,011 | 1,221 | 790 | 22.4 | 26.6 | 17.9 |
| 17-24 | 1,585 | 1,168 | (*) | 36.4 | 58.0 | (*) |
| 25-44 | 6,189 | 3,674 | 2,515 | 50.4 | 62.5 | 39.3 |
| 45-64 | 6,316 | 3,058 | 3,258 | 62.9 | 64.5 | 61.5 |
| 65+ | 4,002 | 2,107 | 1,895 | 93.0 | 111.2 | 78.6 |
| North Central | | | | | | |
| All ages | 27,167 | 14,266 | 12,901 | 53.7 | 56.9 | 50.5 |
| 0-5 | 2,342 | 1,384 | 957 | 32.7 | 37.9 | 27.2 |
| 6-16 | 3,649 | 2,233 | 1,416 | 33.8 | 40.4 | 26.9 |
| 17-24 | 1,943 | 1,504 | (*) | 39.1 | 61.7 | (*) |
| 25-44 | 6,816 | 4,054 | 2,762 | 52.9 | 64.2 | 42.0 |
| 45-64 | 6,799 | 2,605 | 4,195 | 66.7 | 51.7 | 81.3 |
| 65+ | 5,619 | 2,486 | 3,133 | 121.6 | 117.5 | 125.2 |
| South | | | | | | |
| All ages | 41,389 | 22,516 | 18,873 | 77.8 | 87.9 | 68.5 |
| 0-5 | 1,743 | 943 | 800 | 23.7 | 25.2 | 22.2 |
| 6-16 | 4,375 | 2,291 | 2,084 | 35.8 | 36.7 | 34.8 |
| 17-24 | 1,251 | 589 | 661 | 21.9 | 22.7 | 21.2 |
| 25-44 | 11,132 | 6,824 | 4,308 | 84.5 | 110.2 | 61.7 |
| 45-64 | 14,218 | 7,978 | 6,240 | 135.5 | 160.4 | 113.1 |
| 65+ | 8,671 | 3,890 | 4,780 | 204.3 | 206.0 | 202.8 |
| West | | | | | | |
| All ages | 23,907 | 10,325 | 13,583 | 89.2 | 79.3 | 98.7 |
| 0-5 | 1,482 | (*) | 1,148 | 38.7 | (*) | 60.4 |

Table 6. Average annual number of work-loss days and number of work-loss days per 100 currently employed persons per year due to injury, by geographic region, age, and sex: United States, July 1959-June 1961

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

| Geographic region and age | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Average number of work-loss days in thousands | | | Number of work-loss days per 100 currently employed persons per year | | |
| All regions | | | | | | |
| All ages-17+ | 83,773 | 64,112 | 19,661 | 125.5 | 144.8 | 87.4 |
| 17-24 | 7,084 | 6,277 | 807 | 72.1 | 108.8 | 19.9 |
| 25-44 | 36,239 | 29,603 | 6,636 | 120.9 | 143.7 | 70.8 |
| 45-64 | 33,500 | 23,744 | 9,756 | 141.0 | 151.5 | 120.7 |
| 65+ | 6,950 | 4,487 | 2,463 | 215.9 | 201.1 | 249.3 |
| Northeast | | | | | | |
| All ages-17+ | 20,784 | 14,526 | 6,259 | 114.1 | 122.4 | 98.5 |
| 17-24 | 1,448 | 1,106 | (*) | 58.4 | 82.2 | (*) |
| 25-44 | 9,595 | 7,348 | 2,247 | 119.1 | 132.2 | 89.9 |
| 45-64 | 6,873 | 4,521 | 2,352 | 101.0 | 103.6 | 96.3 |
| 65+ | 2,869 | 1,551 | 1,318 | 326.4 | 258.1 | 475.8 |
| North Central | | | | | | |
| All ages-17+ | 22,489 | 18,709 | 3,780 | 118.1 | 142.3 | 64.2 |
| 17-24 | 2,229 | 2,170 | (*) | 78.6 | 126.7 | (*) |
| 25-44 | 9,618 | 8,209 | 1,408 | 114.2 | 135.3 | 59.8 |
| 45-64 | 8,642 | 6,621 | 2,021 | 128.1 | 142.6 | 96.1 |
| 65+ | 2,000 | 1,708 | (*) | 192.9 | 235.3 | (*) |
| South | | | | | | |
| All ages-17+ | 24,518 | 19,209 | 5,309 | 126.0 | 152.2 | 77.6 |
| 17-24 | 2,340 | 2,122 | (*) | 75.9 | 114.1 | (*) |
| 25-44 | 10,444 | 8,419 | 2,025 | 118.2 | 145.2 | 66.7 |
| 45-64 | 10,628 | 7,757 | 2,871 | 159.6 | 178.4 | 124.3 |
| 65+ | 1,106 | 912 | (*) | 125.7 | 149.0 | (*) |
| West | | | | | | |
| All ages-17+ | 15,982 | 11,668 | 4,313 | 159.1 | 175.9 | 126.4 |
| 17-24 | 1,067 | 879 | (*) | 74.7 | 102.9 | (*) |
| 25-44 | 6,583 | 5,627 | 956 | 141.6 | 177.5 | 64.6 |
| 45-64 | 7,357 | 4,845 | 2,512 | 207.6 | 209.2 | 204.7 |
| 65+ | 975 | (*) | 659 | 230.5 | (*) | 503.1 |

Table 7. Average annual number of restricted-activity days and number of restricted-activity days per 100 population per year due to injury, by family income, age, and sex: United States, July 1959-June 1961

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

| Family income and age | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Average number of restricted-activity days in thousands | | | Number of restricted-activity days per 100 population per year | | |
| All incomes | | | | | | |
| All ages | 459,963 | 249,835 | 210,129 | 260.9 | 291.3 | 232.1 |
| 0-5 | 14,768 | 7,751 | 7,016 | 61.4 | 63.3 | 59.4 |
| 6-16 | 51,198 | 32,669 | 18,529 | 135.3 | 169.2 | 100.0 |
| 17-24 | 34,171 | 22,398 | 11,773 | 193.7 | 273.0 | 124.7 |
| 25-44 | 122,717 | 73,789 | 48,928 | 270.2 | 339.3 | 206.7 |
| 45-64 | 143,858 | 71,267 | 72,591 | 399.7 | 410.5 | 389.7 |
| 65+ | 93,252 | 41,961 | 51,291 | 608.1 | 608.3 | 608.0 |
| Under $2,000 | | | | | | |
| All ages | 114,134 | 59,560 | 54,574 | 472.8 | 545.7 | 412.7 |
| 0-5 | 1,370 | 702 | 669 | 52.3 | 53.4 | 51.2 |
| 6-16 | 8,006 | 4,605 | 3,401 | 193.4 | 218.1 | 167.6 |
| 17-24 | 3,942 | 2,650 | 1,292 | 138.9 | 188.6 | 90.2 |
| 25-44 | 18,547 | 12,246 | 6,301 | 502.6 | 745.3 | 308.0 |
| 45-64 | 38,971 | 20,280 | 18,691 | 760.9 | 1,004.0 | 602.4 |
| 65+ | 43,298 | 19,079 | 24,220 | 755.8 | 788.4 | 731.9 |
| $2,000-3,999 | | | | | | |
| All ages | 100,323 | 56,972 | 43,351 | 288.0 | 343.0 | 237.9 |
| 0-5 | 2,914 | 1,718 | 1,196 | 56.8 | 66.2 | 47.2 |
| 6-16 | 9,245 | 5,481 | 3,764 | 129.4 | 150.7 | 107.2 |
| 17-24 | 11,066 | 6,679 | 4,387 | 276.7 | 374.8 | 197.8 |
| 25-44 | 26,777 | 16,949 | 9,828 | 343.2 | 466.0 | 236.0 |
| 45-64 | 28,557 | 14,577 | 13,980 | 407.7 | 469.0 | 358.8 |
| 65+ | 21,764 | 11,567 | 10,197 | 579.8 | 623.9 | 537.0 |
| $4,000-6,999 | | | | | | |
| All ages | 130,168 | 68,989 | 61,179 | 210.7 | 224.2 | 197.3 |
| 0-5 | 7,520 | 3,584 | 3,937 | 74.2 | 68.8 | 79.9 |
| 6-16 | 16,321 | 10,107 | 6,214 | 115.9 | 140.3 | 90.4 |
| 17-24 | 9,163 | 5,484 | 3,679 | 160.4 | 216.0 | 115.9 |
| 25-44 | 44,602 | 25,278 | 19,324 | 243.8 | 282.2 | 206.9 |
| 45-64 | 37,830 | 19,555 | 18,275 | 343.7 | 345.8 | 341.3 |
| 65+ | 14,732 | 4,980 | 9,752 | 578.0 | 411.6 | 728.3 |
| $ 7,000+ | | | | | | |
| All ages | 86,195 | 48,291 | 37,904 | 192.4 | 215.7 | 169.1 |
| 0-5 | 2,463 | 1,608 | 856 | 48.2 | 62.4 | 33.8 |
| 6-16 | 14,399 | 10,180 | 4,219 | 138.1 | 192.3 | 82.3 |
| 17-24 | 7,243 | 5,308 | 1,934 | 181.2 | 270.3 | 95.1 |
| 25-44 | 24,572 | 14,156 | 10,416 | 185.1 | 221.5 | 151.3 |
| 45-64 | 29,846 | 13,147 | 16,698 | 296.0 | 248.9 | 347.7 |
| 65+ | 7,673 | 3,892 | 3,781 | 400.9 | 444.3 | 364.3 |

Table 8. Average annual number of bed-disability days and number of bed-disability days per 100 population per year due to injury, by family income, age, and sex: United States, July 1959-June 1961

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

| Family income and age | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Average number of bed-disability days in thousands | | | Number of bed-disability days per 100 population per year | | |
| All incomes | | | | | | |
| All ages | 113,539 | 58,848 | 54,692 | 64.4 | 68.6 | 60.4 |
| 0-5 | 6,540 | 3,175 | 3,365 | 27.2 | 25.9 | 28.5 |
| 6-16 | 11,764 | 6,978 | 4,787 | 31.1 | 36.1 | 25.8 |
| 17-24 | 6,026 | 3,701 | 2,325 | 34.2 | 45.1 | 24.6 |
| 25-44 | 31,067 | 18,425 | 12,641 | 68.4 | 84.7 | 53.4 |
| 45-64 | 35,586 | 17,601 | 17,985 | 98.9 | 101.4 | 96.5 |
| 65+ | 22,557 | 8,968 | 13,589 | 147.1 | 130.0 | 161.1 |
| Under $2,000 | | | | | | |
| All ages | 27,763 | 13,450 | 14,313 | 115.0 | 123.2 | 108.2 |
| 0-5 | 655 | (*) | (*) | 25.0 | (*) | (*) |
| 6-16 | 1,863 | 750 | 1,113 | 45.0 | 35.5 | 54.9 |
| 17-24 | 787 | (*) | (*) | 27.7 | (*) | (*) |
| 25-44 | 4,938 | 3,003 | 1,935 | 133.8 | 182.8 | 94.6 |
| 45-64 | 9,449 | 4,486 | 4,963 | 184.5 | 222.1 | 159.9 |
| 65+ | 10,071 | 4,463 | 5,608 | 175.8 | 184.4 | 169.5 |
| $2,000-3,999 | | | | | | |
| All ages | 25,803 | 13,848 | 11,955 | 74.1 | 83.4 | 65.6 |
| 0-5 | 1,140 | 715 | (*) | 22.2 | 27.6 | (*) |
| 6-16 | 2,292 | 1,470 | 822 | 32.1 | 40.4 | 23.4 |
| 17-24 | 2,752 | 1,629 | 1,124 | 68.8 | 91.4 | 50.7 |
| 25-44 | 7,412 | 4,577 | 2,835 | 95.0 | 125.8 | 68.1 |
| 45-64 | 7,817 | 3,977 | 3,840 | 111.6 | 128.0 | 98.6 |
| 65+ | 4,390 | 1,481 | 2,909 | 116.9 | 79.9 | 153.2 |
| $4,000-6,999 | | | | | | |
| All ages | 34,495 | 17,553 | 16,942 | 55.8 | 57.0 | 54.6 |
| 0-5 | 3,612 | 1,520 | 2,092 | 35.6 | 29.2 | 42.5 |
| 6-16 | 4,296 | 2,474 | 1,822 | 30.5 | 34.3 | 26.5 |
| 17-24 | 1,663 | 1,169 | (*) | 29.1 | 46.0 | (*) |
| 25-44 | 10,921 | 6,420 | 4,501 | 59.7 | 71.7 | 48.2 |
| 45-64 | 10,179 | 4,688 | 5,491 | 92.5 | 82.9 | 102.6 |
| 65+ | 3,824 | 1,281 | 2,543 | 150.0 | 105.9 | 189.9 |
| $7,000+ | | | | | | |
| All ages | 17,449 | 10,392 | 7,057 | 38.9 | 46.4 | 31.5 |
| 0-5 | 789 | 661 | (*) | 15.4 | 25.6 | (*) |
| 6-16 | 2,324 | 1,630 | 694 | 22.3 | 30.8 | 13.5 |
| 17-24 | 650 | (*) | (*) | 16.3 | (*) | (*) |
| 25-44 | 5,071 | 2,534 | 2,537 | 38.2 | 39.6 | 36.9 |
| 45-64 | 6,375 | 3,744 | 2,631 | 63.2 | 70.9 | 54.8 |
| 65+ | 2,241 | 1,568 | 672 | 117.1 | 179.0 | 64.7 |

Table 9. Average annual number of work-loss days and number of work-loss days per 100 currently employed persons per year due to injury, by family income, age, and sex: United States, July 1959-June 1961

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

| Family income and age | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Average number of work-loss days in thousands | | | Number of work-loss days per 100 currently employed persons per year | | |
| All incomes | | | | | | |
| All ages-17+ | 83,773 | 64,112 | 19,661 | 125.5 | 144.8 | 87.4 |
| 17-24 | 7,084 | 6,277 | 807 | 72.1 | 108.8 | 19.9 |
| 25-44 | 36,239 | 29,603 | 6,636 | 120.9 | 143.7 | 70.8 |
| 45-64 | 33,500 | 23,744 | 9,756 | 141.0 | 151.5 | 120.7 |
| 65+ | 6,950 | 4,487 | 2,463 | 215.9 | 201.1 | 249.3 |
| Under $2,000 | | | | | | |
| All ages-17+ | 12,342 | 9,466 | 2,876 | 175.7 | 237.6 | 94.6 |
| 17-24 | 1,365 | 1,270 | (*) | 101.6 | 158.2 | (*) |
| 25-44 | 3,522 | 3,301 | (*) | 161.1 | 255.1 | (*) |
| 45-64 | 5,347 | 3,994 | 1,353 | 208.1 | 293.2 | 112.1 |
| 65+ | 2,108 | 900 | 1,208 | 228.4 | 171.8 | 302.8 |
| $2,000-3,999 | | | | | | |
| All ages-17+ | 16,925 | 13,302 | 3,623 | 137.1 | 170.2 | 80.0 |
| 17-24 | 1,461 | 1,291 | (*) | 68.2 | 97.1 | (*) |
| 25-44 | 7,340 | 5,886 | 1,455 | 146.8 | 178.1 | 85.9 |
| 45-64 | 5,889 | 4,388 | 1,501 | 132.5 | 164.9 | 84.1 |
| 65+ | 2,235 | 1,737 | (*) | 296.0 | 333.4 | (*) |
| $4,000-6,999 | | | | | | |
| All ages-17+ | 28,853 | 21,369 | 7,484 | 121.9 | 130.1 | 103.3 |
| 17-24 | 1,695 | 1,480 | (*) | 52.4 | 78.3 | (*) |
| 25-44 | 14,284 | 11,031 | 3,253 | 118.8 | 127.1 | 97.1 |
| 45-64 | 11,781 | 8,306 | 3,474 | 152.4 | 155.5 | 145.5 |
| 65+ | 1,093 | 552 | 542 | 161.0 | 106.6 | 334.6 |
| $7,000+ | | | | | | |
| All ages-17+ | 18,736 | 14,208 | 4,529 | 95.8 | 107.3 | 71.7 |
| 17-24 | 1,477 | 1,150 | (*) | 58.7 | 82.3 | (*) |
| 25-44 | 7,743 | 6,736 | 1,007 | 84.1 | 107.3 | 34.4 |
| 45-64 | 8,800 | 5,822 | 2,979 | 121.0 | 113.8 | 138.3 |
| 65+ | 716 | 500 | (*) | 127.4 | 113.1 | (*) |
| Unknown | | | | | | |

Table 10. Average annual number of disability days and number of disability days per 100 population per year due to injury, by race and age: United States, July 1959-June 1961

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

| Race and age | Disability days | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Restricted-activity days | Bed-disability days | Work-loss days | Restricted-activity days | Bed-disability days | Work-loss days[1] |
| | Average number of disability days in thousands | | | Number of disability days per 100 population per year | | |
| **All races** | | | | | | |
| All ages | 459,963 | 113,539 | 83,773 | 260.9 | 64.4 | 125.5 |
| 0-5 | 14,768 | 6,540 | ... | 61.4 | 27.2 | ... |
| 6-16 | 51,198 | 11,764 | ... | 135.3 | 31.1 | ... |
| 17-24 | 34,171 | 6,026 | 7,084 | 193.7 | 34.2 | 72.1 |
| 25-44 | 122,717 | 31,067 | 36,239 | 270.2 | 68.4 | 120.9 |
| 45-64 | 143,858 | 35,586 | 33,500 | 399.7 | 98.9 | 141.0 |
| 65+ | 93,252 | 22,557 | 6,950 | 608.1 | 147.1 | 215.9 |
| **White** | | | | | | |
| All ages | 408,314 | 96,080 | 72,266 | 261.5 | 61.5 | 121.3 |
| 0-5 | 12,724 | 5,421 | ... | 62.0 | 26.4 | ... |
| 6-16 | 46,447 | 10,141 | ... | 141.7 | 30.9 | ... |
| 17-24 | 30,766 | 4,750 | 5,690 | 200.0 | 30.9 | 66.0 |
| 25-44 | 105,370 | 25,040 | 30,584 | 260.0 | 61.8 | 115.4 |
| 45-64 | 128,343 | 31,100 | 29,986 | 393.1 | 95.3 | 139.7 |
| 65+ | 84,665 | 19,628 | 6,006 | 593.6 | 137.6 | 201.7 |
| **Nonwhite** | | | | | | |
| All ages | 51,649 | 17,460 | 11,507 | 256.1 | 86.6 | 159.7 |
| 0-5 | 2,043 | 1,119 | ... | 57.8 | 31.7 | ... |
| 6-16 | 4,751 | 1,623 | ... | 93.9 | 32.1 | ... |
| 17-24 | 3,405 | 1,276 | 1,394 | 150.7 | 56.5 | 115.7 |
| 25-44 | 17,346 | 6,026 | 5,656 | 354.2 | 123.1 | 162.8 |
| 45-64 | 15,515 | 4,486 | 3,513 | 464.1 | 134.2 | 153.7 |
| 65+ | 8,587 | 2,929 | 944 | 801.0 | 273.2 | 390.1 |

[1]The number of work-loss days per 100 population per year is based on the currently employed population.

Table 11. Average annual number of disability days and number of disability days per 100 population per year due to injury, by usual activity status and age: United States, July 1959-June 1961

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

| Usual activity status and age | Disability days | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Restricted-activity days | Bed-disability days | Work-loss days | Restricted-activity days | Bed-disability days | Work-loss days[1] |
| | Average number of disability days in thousands | | | Number of disability days per 100 population per year | | |
| All activities | | | | | | |
| All ages-17+---- | 393,998 | 95,235 | 83,773 | 344.4 | 83.3 | 125.5 |
| 17-24---------- | 34,171 | 6,026 | 7,084 | 193.7 | 34.2 | 72.1 |
| 25-44---------- | 122,717 | 31,067 | 36,239 | 270.2 | 68.4 | 120.9 |
| 45-64---------- | 143,858 | 35,586 | 33,500 | 399.7 | 98.9 | 141.0 |
| 65+---------- | 93,252 | 22,557 | 6,950 | 608.1 | 147.1 | 215.9 |
| Usually working | | | | | | |
| All ages-17+---- | 175,603 | 40,977 | 73,471 | 284.7 | 66.4 | 124.9 |
| 17-24---------- | 15,202 | 2,105 | 5,462 | 197.2 | 27.3 | 78.1 |
| 25-44---------- | 79,292 | 19,186 | 33,730 | 278.1 | 67.3 | 123.0 |
| 45-64---------- | 67,481 | 16,703 | 29,084 | 297.6 | 73.7 | 132.8 |
| 65+---------- | 13,628 | 2,984 | 5,195 | 487.1 | 106.6 | 208.7 |
| Keeping house | | | | | | |
| All ages-17+---- | 110,437 | 22,906 | 2,693 | 301.3 | 62.5 | 65.5 |
| 17-24---------- | 4,196 | 1,290 | (*) | 118.7 | 36.5 | (*) |
| 25-44---------- | 29,239 | 7,861 | 819 | 187.9 | 50.5 | 40.0 |
| 45-64---------- | 45,903 | 9,701 | 1,220 | 408.5 | 86.3 | 90.6 |
| 65+---------- | 31,098 | 4,054 | 562 | 492.1 | 64.1 | 197.2 |
| Retired | | | | | | |
| All ages-45+---- | 44,054 | 13,533 | 635 | 710.9 | 218.4 | 143.7 |
| 45-64---------- | 8,402 | 3,159 | (*) | 1,112.8 | 418.4 | (*) |
| 65+---------- | 35,652 | 10,373 | 596 | 655.2 | 190.6 | 164.2 |
| Other | | | | | | |
| All ages-17+---- | 63,904 | 17,820 | 6,974 | 648.9 | 181.0 | 204.2 |
| 17-24---------- | 14,773 | 2,631 | 1,530 | 230.8 | 41.1 | 63.7 |
| 25-44---------- | 14,186 | 4,020 | 1,690 | 1,050.8 | 297.8 | 333.3 |
| 45-64---------- | 22,072 | 6,023 | 3,157 | 1,665.8 | 454.6 | 744.6 |
| 65+---------- | 12,873 | 5,145 | 598 | 1,663.2 | 664.7 | 711.9 |

[1]The number of work-loss days per 100 population per year is based on the currently employed population.

Table 12. Average annual number of disability days and number of disability days per 100 population per year due to injury, by sex and place of accident: United States, July 1959-June 1961

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

| Sex and place of accident | Disability days | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Restricted-activity days | Bed-disability days | Work-loss days | Restricted-activity days | Bed-disability days | Work-loss days[1] |
| | Average number of disability days in thousands | | | Number of disability days per 100 population per year | | |
| Both sexes | | | | | | |
| All places | 459,963 | 113,539 | 83,773 | 260.9 | 64.4 | 125.5 |
| Home | 162,860 | 40,893 | 17,111 | 92.4 | 23.2 | 25.6 |
| Street and highway | 114,117 | 32,222 | 21,824 | 64.7 | 18.3 | 32.7 |
| Farm | 17,408 | 3,415 | 3,637 | 9.9 | 1.9 | 5.4 |
| Industrial place | 76,683 | 16,022 | 24,593 | 43.5 | 9.1 | 36.8 |
| School | 19,396 | 3,741 | 1,633 | 11.0 | 2.1 | 2.4 |
| Place of recreation | 14,645 | 2,198 | 2,097 | 8.3 | 1.2 | 3.1 |
| Other and unknown | 54,853 | 15,049 | 12,879 | 31.1 | 8.5 | 19.3 |
| Male | | | | | | |
| All places | 249,835 | 58,848 | 64,112 | 291.3 | 68.6 | 144.8 |
| Home | 57,467 | 13,066 | 11,056 | 67.0 | 15.2 | 25.0 |
| Street and highway | 54,220 | 16,267 | 14,249 | 63.2 | 19.0 | 32.2 |
| Farm | 14,091 | 2,868 | 3,491 | 16.4 | 3.3 | 7.9 |
| Industrial place | 66,190 | 13,378 | 22,044 | 77.2 | 15.6 | 49.8 |
| School | 14,043 | 2,700 | 1,617 | 16.4 | 3.1 | 3.7 |
| Place of recreation | 8,674 | 1,132 | 1,664 | 10.1 | 1.3 | 3.8 |
| Other and unknown | 35,149 | 9,437 | 9,991 | 41.0 | 11.0 | 22.6 |
| Female | | | | | | |
| All places | 210,129 | 54,692 | 19,661 | 232.1 | 60.4 | 87.4 |
| Home | 105,393 | 27,827 | 6,055 | 116.4 | 30.7 | 26.9 |
| Street and highway | 59,898 | 15,955 | 7,576 | 66.2 | 17.6 | 33.7 |
| Farm | 3,316 | 547 | (*) | 3.7 | 0.6 | (*) |
| Industrial place | 10,493 | 2,644 | 2,548 | 11.6 | 2.9 | 11.3 |
| School | 5,353 | 1,041 | (*) | 5.9 | 1.1 | (*) |
| Place of recreation | 5,971 | 1,066 | (*) | 6.6 | 1.2 | (*) |
| Other and unknown | 19,704 | 5,612 | 2,888 | 21.8 | 6.2 | 12.8 |

[1]The number of work-loss days per 100 population per year is based on the currently employed population.

Table 13. Average annual number of disability days and number of disability days per 100 population per year due to injury, by detailed type of accident: United States, July 1959-June 1961

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

| Detailed type of accident | Disability days | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Restricted-activity days | Bed-disability days | Work-loss days | Restricted-activity days | Bed-disability days | Work-loss days[1] |
| | Average number of disability days in thousands | | | Number of disability days per 100 population per year | | |
| Total persons injured | 459,963 | 113,539 | 83,773 | 260.9 | 64.4 | 125.5 |
| Moving motor vehicles | 86,575 | 25,724 | 16,861 | 49.1 | 14.6 | 25.3 |
| All other accidents | 373,388 | 87,816 | 66,912 | 211.8 | 49.8 | 100.2 |
| Uncontrolled fire, explosion, or discharge of a firearm | 15,144 | 3,910 | 2,917 | 8.6 | 2.2 | 4.4 |
| Nonmotor vehicle in motion | 7,525 | 1,205 | 778 | 4.3 | 0.7 | 1.2 |
| Machinery, in operation | 12,232 | 1,538 | 4,166 | 6.9 | 0.9 | 6.2 |
| Cutting or piercing instrument | 10,489 | 2,080 | 2,337 | 5.9 | 1.2 | 3.5 |
| Foreign body in eye, windpipe, or other orifice | 3,854 | 1,647 | 1,193 | 2.2 | 0.9 | 1.8 |
| Injury caused by animal or insect | 5,872 | 1,304 | 1,440 | 3.3 | 0.7 | 2.2 |
| Falls on stairs, steps, or from a height | 74,863 | 19,414 | 11,324 | 42.5 | 11.0 | 17.0 |
| All other falls | 97,907 | 23,560 | 13,130 | 55.5 | 13.4 | 19.7 |
| Bumped into object or person | 20,623 | 5,167 | 2,930 | 11.7 | 2.9 | 4.4 |
| Struck by moving object | 27,547 | 5,611 | 7,792 | 15.6 | 3.2 | 11.7 |
| Handled or stepped on rough objects | 5,767 | 1,173 | (*) | 3.3 | 0.7 | (*) |
| Caught in, pinched, or crushed between two objects | 8,110 | 720 | 1,940 | 4.6 | 0.4 | 2.9 |
| Came in contact with hot object or open flame | 7,204 | 1,624 | 553 | 4.1 | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| One-time lifting or exertion | 37,568 | 8,583 | 10,177 | 21.3 | 4.9 | 15.2 |
| Twisted or stumbled | 14,411 | 3,037 | 2,995 | 8.2 | 1.7 | 4.5 |
| Therapeutic misadventure | 3,021 | 1,436 | 677 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 1.0 |
| All other types of accidents | 21,253 | 5,807 | 2,253 | 12.1 | 3.3 | 3.4 |

[1]The number of work-loss days per 100 population per year is based on the currently employed population.

Table 14. Average annual number of school-loss days and number of school-loss days per 100 population (6-16 years) per year due to injury, by demographic characteristics and sex: United States, July 1959-June 1961

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

| Characteristic | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Average number of school-loss days in thousands | | | Number of school-loss days per 100 population per year | | |
| All persons-6-16 | 11,894 | 7,571 | 4,323 | 31.4 | 39.2 | 23.3 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | |
| Urban | 6,636 | 4,115 | 2,521 | 32.2 | 39.5 | 24.7 |
| Rural nonfarm | 3,713 | 2,485 | 1,228 | 31.6 | 41.0 | 21.5 |
| Rural farm | 1,545 | 972 | 573 | 28.3 | 34.3 | 21.8 |
| **Region** | | | | | | |
| Northeast | 2,413 | 1,605 | 808 | 26.8 | 35.0 | 18.3 |
| North Central | 2,742 | 1,896 | 846 | 25.4 | 34.3 | 16.1 |
| South | 4,991 | 2,968 | 2,022 | 40.9 | 47.6 | 33.8 |
| West | 1,749 | 1,102 | 647 | 29.9 | 37.1 | 22.4 |
| **Family income** | | | | | | |
| Under $2,000 | 2,360 | 1,415 | 945 | 57.0 | 67.0 | 46.6 |
| $2,000-3,999 | 2,142 | 1,258 | 884 | 30.0 | 34.6 | 25.2 |
| $4,000-6,999 | 3,905 | 2,253 | 1,652 | 27.7 | 31.3 | 24.0 |
| $7,000+ | 2,335 | 1,705 | 630 | 22.4 | 32.2 | 12.3 |
| Unknown | 1,151 | 940 | (*) | 55.8 | 88.3 | (*) |

Table 15. Average annual number of persons injured[1] by demographic characteristics and age: United States, July 1959-June 1961

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

| Characteristic | All ages | 0-5 | 6-16 | 17-24 | 25-44 | 45-64 | 65+ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Average number of persons injured in thousands | | | | | | |
| All persons | 44,995 | 7,067 | 11,916 | 4,903 | 10,346 | 7,856 | 2,906 |
| Male | 25,835 | 3,758 | 7,314 | 3,364 | 6,132 | 4,099 | 1,167 |
| Female | 19,160 | 3,308 | 4,602 | 1,540 | 4,214 | 3,757 | 1,739 |
| Residence | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 26,729 | 4,177 | 6,778 | 3,124 | 5,897 | 4,939 | 1,814 |
| Rural nonfarm | 13,147 | 2,279 | 3,912 | 1,227 | 3,195 | 1,824 | 710 |
| Rural farm | 5,119 | 610 | 1,227 | 552 | 1,254 | 1,093 | 382 |
| Region | | | | | | | |
| Northeast | 10,623 | 1,499 | 3,003 | 1,104 | 2,479 | 1,828 | 710 |
| North Central | 13,172 | 2,318 | 3,574 | 1,461 | 2,818 | 2,270 | 732 |
| South | 12,935 | 2,084 | 3,009 | 1,329 | 3,175 | 2,360 | 978 |
| West | 8,265 | 1,166 | 2,329 | 1,010 | 1,875 | 1,398 | 486 |
| Family income | | | | | | | |
| Under $2,000 | 5,541 | 390 | 1,351 | 784 | 833 | 960 | 1,222 |
| $2,000-3,999 | 8,822 | 1,436 | 2,004 | 1,291 | 1,981 | 1,392 | 718 |
| $4,000-6,999 | 16,305 | 3,407 | 4,022 | 1,508 | 4,095 | 2,771 | 501 |
| $7,000+ | 11,568 | 1,691 | 3,646 | 968 | 2,732 | 2,191 | 339 |
| Unknown | 2,759 | 142 | 893 | 353 | 705 | 541 | 125 |
| Race | | | | | | | |
| White | 40,731 | 6,593 | 10,842 | 4,385 | 9,220 | 7,072 | 2,618 |
| Nonwhite | 4,264 | 473 | 1,074 | 518 | 1,126 | 783 | 288 |
| Usual activity status-17+ | | | | | | | |
| Usually working-17+ | 15,642 | ... | ... | 2,445 | 7,108 | 5,338 | 751 |
| Keeping house-17+ | 6,662 | ... | ... | 589 | 2,907 | 2,211 | 956 |
| Retired-45+ | 1,187 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 164 | 1,023 |
| Other-17+ | 2,520 | ... | ... | 1,870 | 332 | 143 | 176 |

[1]Includes only persons with injuries involving one or more days of restricted activity, or medical attention.

Table 16. Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication, by sex, age, residence, and geographic region: United States, July 1959-June 1961

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

| Sex and age | All persons | Residence | | | Geographic region | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Urban | Rural nonfarm | Rural farm | North-east | North Central | South | West |
| | Population in thousands | | | | | | | |
| **Both sexes** | | | | | | | | |
| All ages | 176,302 | 105,845 | 49,181 | 21,276 | 45,691 | 50,629 | 53,194 | 26,789 |
| 0-5 | 24,065 | 13,564 | 7,748 | 2,753 | 5,718 | 7,168 | 7,351 | 3,828 |
| 6-16 | 37,846 | 20,622 | 11,763 | 5,461 | 8,996 | 10,780 | 12,217 | 5,853 |
| 17-24 | 17,645 | 11,226 | 4,316 | 2,103 | 4,351 | 4,969 | 5,711 | 2,615 |
| 25-44 | 45,423 | 27,215 | 13,663 | 4,545 | 12,281 | 12,893 | 13,178 | 7,071 |
| 45-64 | 35,989 | 23,180 | 8,281 | 4,528 | 10,041 | 10,199 | 10,492 | 5,256 |
| 65+ | 15,334 | 10,038 | 3,410 | 1,886 | 4,304 | 4,619 | 4,245 | 2,165 |
| **Male** | | | | | | | | |
| All ages | 85,776 | 50,534 | 24,267 | 10,975 | 22,052 | 25,079 | 25,623 | 13,022 |
| 0-5 | 12,254 | 6,919 | 3,918 | 1,416 | 2,931 | 3,652 | 3,743 | 1,927 |
| 6-16 | 19,312 | 10,426 | 6,056 | 2,830 | 4,586 | 5,522 | 6,235 | 2,968 |
| 17-24 | 8,204 | 5,144 | 1,944 | 1,116 | 2,015 | 2,439 | 2,590 | 1,160 |
| 25-44 | 21,747 | 12,946 | 6,574 | 2,227 | 5,881 | 6,312 | 6,192 | 3,363 |
| 45-64 | 17,361 | 10,805 | 4,177 | 2,379 | 4,744 | 5,039 | 4,975 | 2,603 |
| 65+ | 6,898 | 4,294 | 1,599 | 1,006 | 1,894 | 2,116 | 1,888 | 1,000 |
| **Female** | | | | | | | | |
| All ages | 90,526 | 55,311 | 24,913 | 10,302 | 23,639 | 25,549 | 27,571 | 13,767 |
| 0-5 | 11,812 | 6,645 | 3,830 | 1,337 | 2,786 | 3,516 | 3,608 | 1,901 |
| 6-16 | 18,535 | 10,196 | 5,707 | 2,631 | 4,410 | 5,258 | 5,981 | 2,885 |
| 17-24 | 9,440 | 6,082 | 2,372 | 987 | 2,336 | 2,530 | 3,121 | 1,454 |
| 25-44 | 23,676 | 14,270 | 7,089 | 2,318 | 6,400 | 6,581 | 6,986 | 3,709 |
| 45-64 | 18,628 | 12,375 | 4,104 | 2,149 | 5,297 | 5,160 | 5,517 | 2,653 |
| 65+ | 8,436 | 5,744 | 1,811 | 880 | 2,410 | 2,503 | 2,357 | 1,165 |

NOTE: For official population estimates for more general use, see Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States, in Current Population Reports: Series P-20, P-25, and P-60.

Table 17. Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication, by family income, sex, race, usual activity status, and age: United States, July 1959-June 1961

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

| Family income, sex, race, and usual activity status | All ages | 0-5 | 6-16 | 17-24 | 25-44 | 45-64 | 65+ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Family income | Population in thousands | | | | | | |
| Both sexes | 176,302 | 24,065 | 37,846 | 17,645 | 45,423 | 35,989 | 15,334 |
| Under $2,000 | 24,139 | 2,621 | 4,140 | 2,837 | 3,690 | 5,122 | 5,729 |
| $2,000-3,999 | 34,835 | 5,131 | 7,145 | 4,000 | 7,802 | 7,004 | 3,754 |
| $4,000-6,999 | 61,775 | 10,133 | 14,076 | 5,711 | 18,297 | 11,008 | 2,549 |
| $7,000+ | 44,803 | 5,110 | 10,423 | 3,997 | 13,276 | 10,083 | 1,914 |
| Unknown | 10,750 | 1,071 | 2,062 | 1,099 | 2,359 | 2,771 | 1,389 |
| Male | 85,776 | 12,254 | 19,312 | 8,204 | 21,747 | 17,361 | 6,898 |
| Under $2,000 | 10,915 | 1,315 | 2,111 | 1,405 | 1,643 | 2,020 | 2,420 |
| $2,000-3,999 | 16,611 | 2,595 | 3,636 | 1,782 | 3,637 | 3,108 | 1,854 |
| $4,000-6,999 | 30,773 | 5,206 | 7,205 | 2,539 | 8,959 | 5,655 | 1,210 |
| $7,000+ | 22,386 | 2,577 | 5,295 | 1,964 | 6,392 | 5,282 | 876 |
| Unknown | 5,091 | 561 | 1,064 | 514 | 1,115 | 1,297 | 539 |
| Female | 90,526 | 11,812 | 18,535 | 9,440 | 23,676 | 18,628 | 8,436 |
| Under $2,000 | 13,224 | 1,306 | 2,029 | 1,432 | 2,046 | 3,103 | 3,309 |
| $2,000-3,999 | 18,224 | 2,536 | 3,510 | 2,218 | 4,165 | 3,896 | 1,899 |
| $4,000-6,999 | 31,001 | 4,927 | 6,871 | 3,173 | 9,338 | 5,354 | 1,339 |
| $7,000+ | 22,417 | 2,533 | 5,127 | 2,033 | 6,884 | 4,802 | 1,038 |
| Unknown | 5,660 | 510 | 998 | 585 | 1,243 | 1,473 | 850 |
| Race | | | | | | | |
| White | 156,133 | 20,531 | 32,784 | 15,385 | 40,526 | 32,645 | 14,262 |
| Nonwhite | 20,169 | 3,534 | 5,062 | 2,260 | 4,897 | 3,343 | 1,072 |
| Usual activity status | | | | | | | |
| All persons-17+ | 114,391 | ... | ... | 17,645 | 45,423 | 35,989 | 15,334 |
| Usually working-17+ | 61,690 | ... | ... | 7,710 | 28,509 | 22,672 | 2,798 |
| Keeping house-17+ | 36,656 | ... | ... | 3,534 | 15,564 | 11,237 | 6,320 |
| Retired-45+ | 6,197 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 755 | 5,441 |
| Other-17+ | 9,848 | ... | ... | 6,400 | 1,350 | 1,325 | 774 |

NOTE: For official population estimates for more general use, see Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States, in Current Population Reports: Series P-20, P-25, and P-60.

Table 18. Population for currently employed persons used in obtaining rates for work-loss days shown in this publication, by sex, age, residence, and geographic region: United States, July 1959-June 1961

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

| Sex and age | All persons | Residence | | | Geographic region | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Urban | Rural nonfarm | Rural farm | North-east | North Central | South | West |
| | Population in thousands | | | | | | | |
| Both sexes | | | | | | | | |
| All ages-17+ | 66,769 | 42,501 | 16,989 | 7,278 | 18,222 | 19,042 | 19,459 | 10,046 |
| 17-24 | 9,827 | 6,390 | 2,254 | 1,183 | 2,479 | 2,837 | 3,083 | 1,428 |
| 25-44 | 29,971 | 18,375 | 8,785 | 2,810 | 8,059 | 8,423 | 8,838 | 4,650 |
| 45-64 | 23,753 | 15,621 | 5,358 | 2,774 | 6,806 | 6,745 | 6,658 | 3,544 |
| 65+ | 3,219 | 2,115 | 592 | 511 | 879 | 1,037 | 880 | 423 |
| Male | | | | | | | | |
| All ages-17+ | 44,272 | 26,928 | 11,779 | 5,564 | 11,868 | 13,150 | 12,620 | 6,633 |
| 17-24 | 5,771 | 3,563 | 1,363 | 846 | 1,345 | 1,713 | 1,859 | 854 |
| 25-44 | 20,599 | 12,204 | 6,277 | 2,118 | 5,560 | 6,069 | 5,800 | 3,170 |
| 45-64 | 15,671 | 9,806 | 3,713 | 2,153 | 4,363 | 4,643 | 4,349 | 2,316 |
| 65+ | 2,231 | 1,356 | 428 | 448 | 601 | 726 | 612 | 292 |
| Female | | | | | | | | |
| All ages-17+ | 22,497 | 15,573 | 5,210 | 1,714 | 6,354 | 5,892 | 6,839 | 3,413 |
| 17-24 | 4,056 | 2,827 | 892 | 337 | 1,134 | 1,124 | 1,223 | 574 |
| 25-44 | 9,372 | 6,171 | 2,508 | 692 | 2,500 | 2,354 | 3,038 | 1,480 |
| 45-64 | 8,082 | 5,815 | 1,645 | 622 | 2,443 | 2,102 | 2,309 | 1,227 |
| 65+ | 988 | 759 | 165 | 64 | 277 | 311 | 268 | 131 |

NOTE: For official population estimates for more general use, see Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States, in Current Population Reports: Series P-20, P-25, and P-60; and Bureau of Labor Statistics monthly report, Employment and Earnings.

Table 19. Population for currently employed persons used in obtaining rates for work-loss days shown in this publication, by family income, sex, race, usual activity status, and age: United States, July 1959-June 1961

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

| Family income, sex, race, and usual activity status | All ages 17+ | 17-24 | 25-44 | 45-64 | 65+ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Population in thousands | | | | |
| Family income | | | | | |
| Both sexes | 66,769 | 9,827 | 29,971 | 23,753 | 3,219 |
| Under $2,000 | 7,023 | 1,343 | 2,186 | 2,570 | 923 |
| $2,000-3,999 | 12,343 | 2,143 | 4,999 | 4,446 | 755 |
| $4,000-6,999 | 23,669 | 3,232 | 12,028 | 7,730 | 679 |
| $7,000+ | 19,555 | 2,516 | 9,205 | 7,272 | 562 |
| Unknown | 4,179 | 592 | 1,552 | 1,736 | 300 |
| Male | 44,272 | 5,771 | 20,599 | 15,671 | 2,231 |
| Under $2,000 | 3,984 | 803 | 1,294 | 1,362 | 524 |
| $2,000-3,999 | 7,817 | 1,330 | 3,305 | 2,661 | 521 |
| $4,000-6,999 | 16,427 | 1,889 | 8,678 | 5,343 | 518 |
| $7,000+ | 13,237 | 1,397 | 6,280 | 5,118 | 442 |
| Unknown | 2,808 | 352 | 1,042 | 1,188 | 226 |
| Female | 22,497 | 4,056 | 9,372 | 8,082 | 988 |
| Under $2,000 | 3,039 | 540 | 892 | 1,207 | 399 |
| $2,000-3,999 | 4,526 | 813 | 1,694 | 1,785 | 234 |
| $4,000-6,999 | 7,242 | 1,343 | 3,350 | 2,387 | 162 |
| $7,000+ | 6,318 | 1,119 | 2,926 | 2,154 | 120 |
| Unknown | 1,371 | 240 | 510 | 548 | 73 |
| Race | | | | | |
| White | 59,562 | 8,622 | 26,495 | 21,468 | 2,977 |
| Nonwhite | 7,207 | 1,205 | 3,475 | 2,285 | 242 |
| Usual activity status | | | | | |
| All persons-17+ | 66,769 | 9,827 | 29,971 | 23,753 | 3,219 |
| Usually working-17+ | 58,802 | 6,992 | 27,419 | 21,902 | 2,489 |
| Keeping house-17+ | 4,109 | 432 | 2,046 | 1,347 | 285 |
| Retired-45+ | 442 | ... | ... | 80 | 363 |
| Other-17+ | 3,416 | 2,402 | 507 | 424 | 84 |

NOTE: For official population estimates for more general use, see Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States, in Current Population Reports: Series P-20, P-25, and P-60; and Bureau of Labor Statistics monthly report, Employment and Earnings.

# APPENDIX I

# TECHNICAL NOTES ON METHODS

## Background of This Report

This report, Disability Days Due to Injury, is one of a series of statistical reports prepared by the U. S. National Health Survey. It is based on information collected in a continuing nationwide sample of households in the Health Interview Survey, a major aspect of the program.

The Health Interview Survey utilizes a questionnaire which, in addition to personal and demographic characteristics, obtains information on illnesses, injuries, chronic conditions and impairments, and other health topics. As data relating to each of these various broad topics are tabulated and analyzed, separate reports are issued which cover one or more of the specific topics. The present report is based on the consolidated sample for 104 weeks of interviewing ending June 1961.

The population covered by the sample for the Health Interview Survey is the civilian, noninstitutional population of the United States living at the time of the interview. The sample does not include members of the Armed Forces, U. S. nationals living in foreign countries, or crews of vessels. It should also be noted that the estimates shown do not represent a complete inventory of injuries for the specified calendar period since no adjustment has been made for persons who incurred injuries during the two-week-recall period but who died prior to the interview.

## Statistical Design of the Health Interview Survey

General plan.—The sampling plan of the survey follows a multistage probability design which permits a continuous sampling of the civilian population of the United States. The first stage of this design consists of drawing a sample of 500 from the 1,900 geographically defined Primary Sampling Units (PSU's) into which the United States has been divided. A PSU is a county, a group of contiguous counties, or a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area.

With no loss in general understanding, the remaining stages can be telescoped and treated in this discussion as an ultimate stage. Within PSU's, then, ultimate stage units called segments are defined, also geographically, in such a manner that each segment contains samples for successive weeks can be combined into larger samples. Thus the design permits both continuous measurement of characteristics of high incidence or prevalence in the population, and through the larger consolidated samples, more detailed analysis of less common characteristics and smaller categories. The continuous collection has administrative and operational advantages as well as technical assets, since it permits field work to be handled with an experienced, stable staff.

Sample size and geographic detail.—The national sample plan over the two-year period ending June 1961 included about 250,000 persons from 76,000 households. The over-all sample was designed in such a fashion that tabulations can be provided for each of the major geographic regions and for urban and rural sectors of the United States.

Collection of data.—The field operations for the household survey are performed by the Bureau of the Census under specifications established by the Public Health Service. In accordance with these specifications the Bureau of the Census designs and selects the sample; conducts the field interviewing, acting as the collecting agent for the Public Health Service; and edits and codes the questionnaires. Tabulations are prepared by the Public Health Service using the Bureau of the Census electronic computers.

Estimating methods.—Each statistic produced by the survey—for example, the number of bed disability days due to injury—is the result of two stages of ratio estimation. In the first of these, the factor is the ratio of the 1950 decennial population count to the 1950 estimated population in the U. S. National Health Survey's first-stage sample of PSU's. These factors are applied for some 50 color-residence classes.

Later, ratios of sample-produced estimates of the population to official Bureau of the Census figures for current population in about 60 age-sex-color classes are computed, and serve as second-stage factors for ratio estimating.

The effect of the ratio estimating process is to make the sample more closely representative of the population by age, sex, color, and residence, thus reducing sampling variance.

As noted, each week's sample represents the population living during that week and characteristics of that population. Consolidation of samples over a time

computational procedure is used, but the statistics have a different interpretation. For these items, the questionnaire asks for the respondent's experience over the two calendar weeks prior to the week of interview. In such instances the estimated quarterly total for the statistic is simply 6.5 times the average two-week estimate produced by the 13 successive samples taken during the period. The annual total is the sum of the four quarters. Thus, the experience of persons interviewed during a year—experience which actually occurred for each person in a two-calendar-week interval prior to week of interview—is treated as though it measured the total of such experience during the year. Such interpretation leads to no significant bias.

### General Qualifications

Nonresponse.—Data were adjusted for nonresponse by a procedure which imputes to persons in a household which was not interviewed the characteristics of persons in households in the same segment which were interviewed. The total noninterview rate was 5 percent; 1 percent was refusal, and the remainder was primarily due to the failure to find any eligible household respondent after repeated trials.

The interview process.—The statistics presented in this report are based on replies secured in interviews of persons in the sampled households. Each person 17 years of age and over, available at the time of interview, was interviewed individually. Proxy respondents within the household were employed for children and for adults not available at the time of the interview, provided the respondent was closely related to the person about whom information was being obtained.

There are limitations to the accuracy of diagnostic and other information collected in household interviews. For diagnostic information, the household respondent can, at best, pass on to the interviewer only the information the physician has given to the family. For conditions not medically attended, diagnostic information is often no more than a description of symptoms. However, other facts, such as the number of disability days caused by the condition, can be obtained more accurately from household members than from any other source since only the persons concerned are in a position to report this information.

Rounding of numbers.—The original tabulations on which the data in this report are based show all estimates to the nearest whole unit. All consolidations were made from the original tabulations using the estimates to the nearest unit. In the final published tables the figures are rounded to the nearest thousand, although these are not necessarily accurate to that detail. Devised statistics, such as rates and percent distributions, are computed after the estimates on which these are based have been rounded to the nearest

this purpose are more appropriate for use with the accompanying measures of health characteristics than other population data that may be available. In some instances these will permit users to recombine published data into classes more suitable to their specific needs. With the exception of the over-all totals by age and sex, mentioned above, the population figures differ from corresponding figures (which are derived from different sources) published in reports of the Bureau of the Census. For population data for general use, see the official estimates presented in Bureau of the Census reports in the P-20, P-25, and P-60 series.

### Reliability of Estimates

Since the estimates are based on a sample, they will differ somewhat from the figures that would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same schedules, instructions, and interviewing personnel and procedures. As in any survey, the results are also subject to measurement error.

The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling variability, that is, the variations that might occur by chance because only a sample of the population is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the standard error also reflects part of the variation which arises in the measurement process. It does not include estimates of any biases which might lie in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census by less than the standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2½ times as large.

The relative standard error of an estimate is obtained by dividing the standard error of the estimate by the estimate itself, and is expressed as a percentage of the estimate. Included in this Appendix are charts from which the relative standard errors can be determined for estimates shown in the report. In order to derive relative errors which would be applicable to a wide variety of health statistics and which could be prepared at a moderate cost, a number of approximations were required. As a result, the charts provide an estimate of the approximate relative standard error rather than the precise error for any specific aggregate or percentage.

Three classes of statistics for the health survey are identified for purposes of estimating variances.

Narrow range.—This class consists of (1) statistics which estimate a population attribute, e.g., the number of persons in a particular income group, and (2) statistics for which the measure for a single individual for the period of reference is usually either 0 or 1, on occasion may take on the value 2, and very rarely, 3.

Medium range.—This class consists of other sta-

In addition to classifying variables according to whether they are narrow-, medium-, or wide-range, statistics in the survey are further defined as:

Type A.—Statistics on prevalence, and incidence data for which the period of reference in the questionnaire is 12 months.

Type B.—Incidence-type statistics for which the period of reference in the questionnaire is two weeks.

Only the charts on sampling error applicable to data contained in this report are presented.

General rules for determining relative sampling errors.—The "guide" on page 32, together with the following rules, will enable the reader to determine approximate relative standard errors from the charts for estimates presented in this report.

Rule 1. Estimates of aggregates: Approximate relative standard errors of estimates of aggregates, such as the number of persons with a given characteristic, or the number of disability days due to injury are obtained from appropriate curves on page 33. The number of persons in the total U. S. population or in age-sex class of the total population is adjusted to official Bureau of the Census figures and is not subject to sampling error.

Rule 2. Estimates of percentages in a percent distribution: Relative standard errors of percentages in a percent distribution of a total are obtained from appropriate curves on pages 34 and 35. For values which do not fall on one of the curves presented in the chart, visual interpolation will provide a satisfactory approximation.

Rule 3. Estimates of rates where the numerator is a subclass of the denominator: (Not required for statistics presented in this report.)

Rule 4. Estimates of rates where the numerator is not a subclass of the denominator: This rule applies where a unit of the numerator often occurs more than once for any one unit in the denominator. For example, in the computation of the number of days of bed disability due to injury per 100 persons per year, several of the days included in the numerator could be assigned to a person (one unit) in the denominator. Approximate relative standard errors for rates of this kind may be computed as follows:

(a) Where the denominator is the total U. S. population, or includes all persons in one or more of the age-sex groups of the total population, the relative error of the rate is equivalent to the relative error of the numerator which can be obtained directly from the appropriate chart.

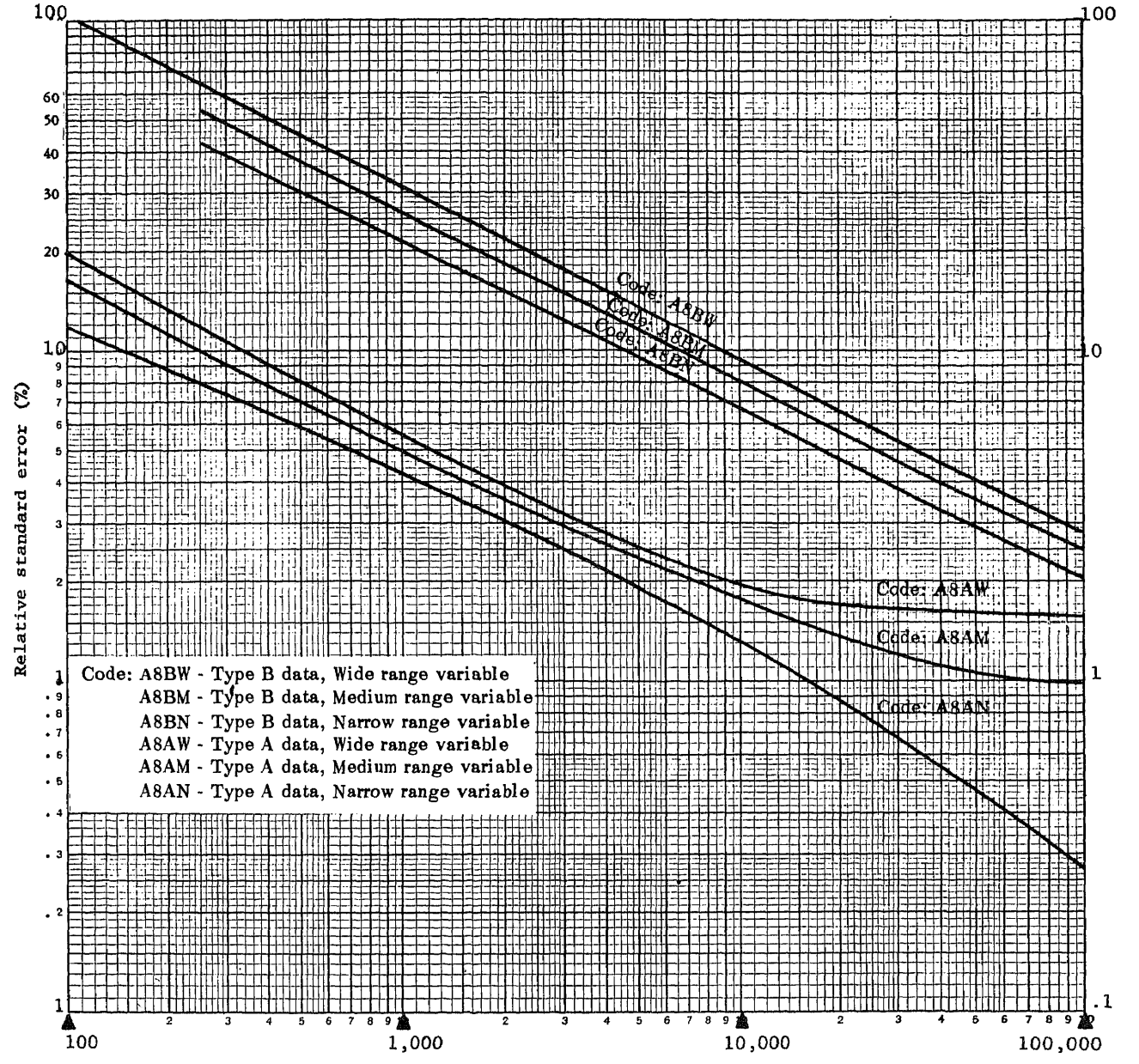
(b) In other cases, obtain the relative standard error of the numerator and of the denominator from the appropriate curve. Square each of these relative errors, add the resulting values, and extract the square root of the sum. This procedure will result in an upper bound, and often will overstate the error.

# Guide to Use of Relative Standard Error Charts

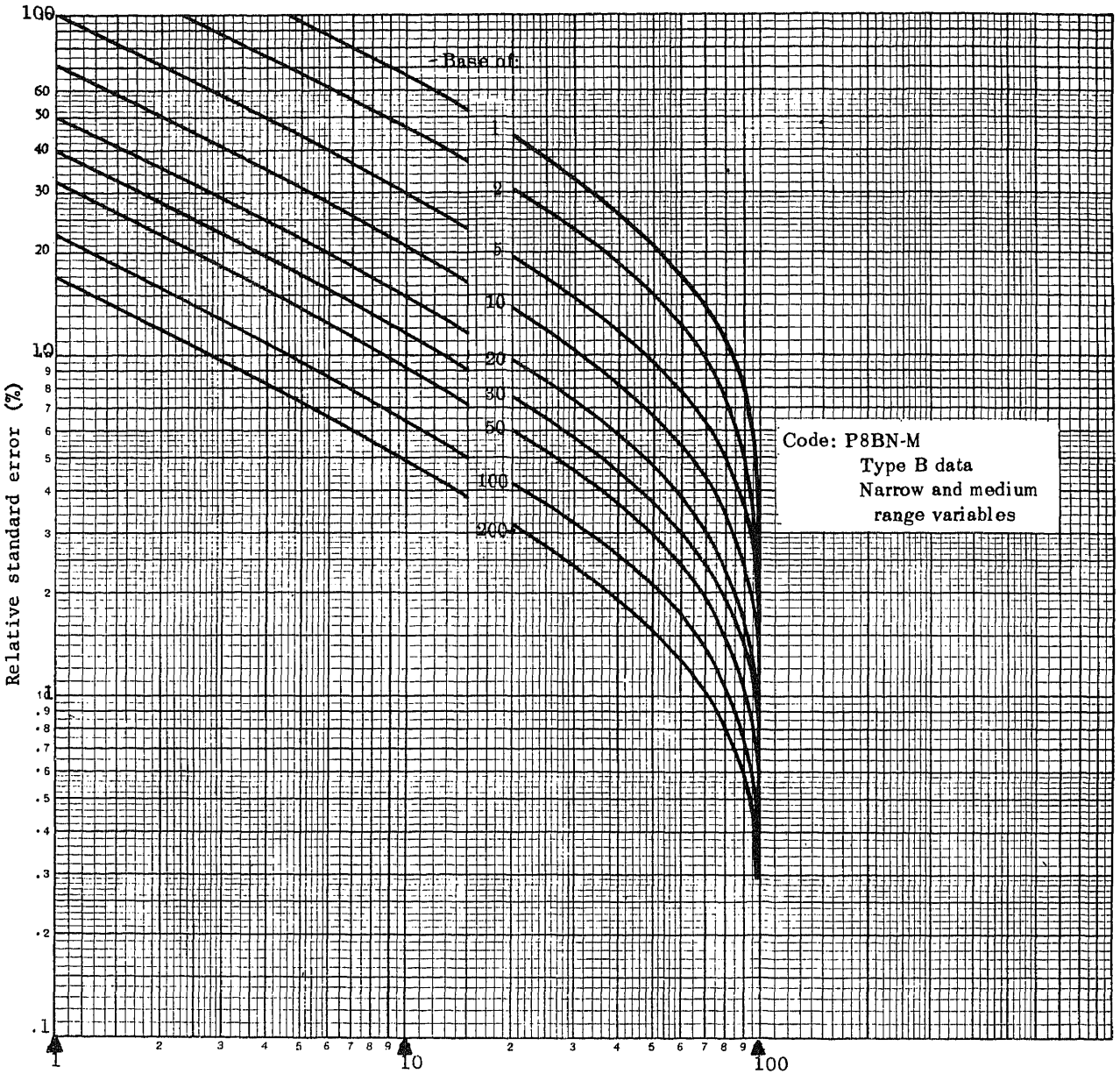
The code shown below identifies the appropriate curve to be used in estimating the relative standard error of the statistic described. The four components of each code describe the statistic as follows: (1) A = aggregate, P = percentage; (2) the number of calendar quarters of data collection; (3) the type of the statistic as described on page 31; and (4) the range of the statistic as described on page 30.

| Statistic | Use: Rule | Code | on page |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of: | | | |
| Persons in the U. S. population, or total persons in one or more age-sex categories-- | Not subject to sampling error | | |
| Persons in any other population group------- | 1 | A8AN | 33 |
| Persons injured per year-------------------- | 1 | A8BN | 33 |
| Disability days per year-------------------- | 1 | A8BW | 33 |
| Percentage distribution of: | | | |
| Persons injured in a year------------------- | 2 | P8BN-M | 34 |
| Disability days in a year------------------- | 2 | P8BW | 35 |
| Rates for persons injured: | | | |
| Per 1,000 total U. S. population or per 1,000 persons in any age-sex group of the U. S. population---------- | 4(a) | A8BN | 33 |
| Per 1,000 persons in any other population group---------- | 4(b) | Numer.: A8BN<br>Denom.: A8AN | 33 |
| Number of disability days: | | | |
| Per 100 total U. S. population or per 100 persons in any age-sex group of the total U. S. population---------- | 4(a) | A8BW | 33 |
| Per 100 persons in any other population group---------- | 4(b) | Numer.: A8BW<br>Denom.: A8AN | 33 |
| Per person injured---------- | 4(b) | Numer.: A8BW | 33 |

Relative standard errors for aggregates based on eight quarters of data collection for data of all types and ranges

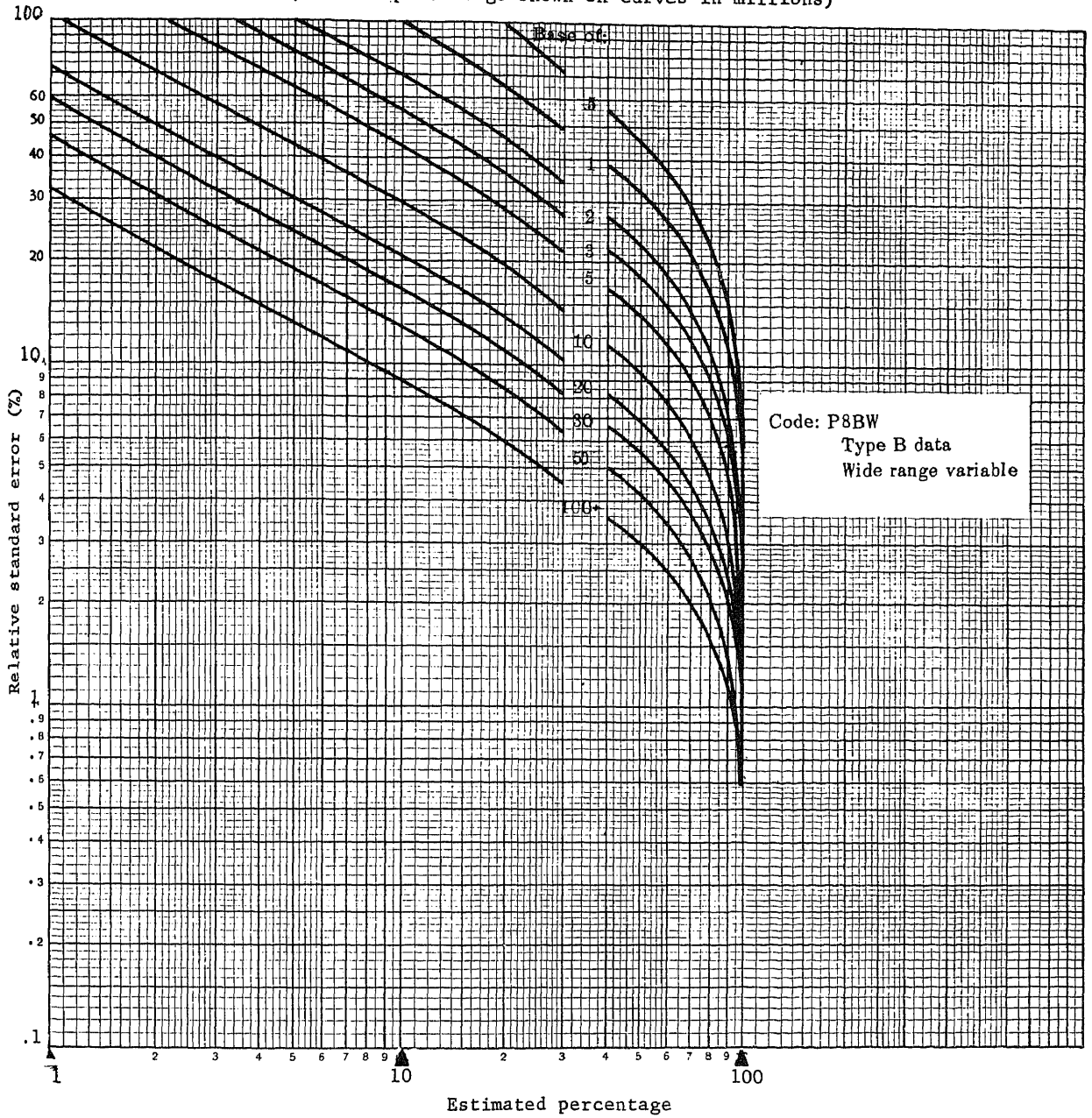


Relative standard errors for percentages based on eight quarters of data collection
for type B data, Narrow and Medium range
(Base of percentage shown on curves in millions)



Relative standard errors for percentages based on eight quarters of data collection for type B data, Wide range

(Base of percentage shown on curves in millions)




Example of use of chart: An estimate of 20 percent (on scale at bottom of chart) based on

# APPENDIX II

# DEFINITIONS OF CERTAIN TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

## Terms Relating to Persons Injured

Injury condition.—An injury condition, or simply an injury, is a condition of the type that is classified to the nature of injury code numbers (N800-N999) in the International Classification of Diseases. In addition to fractures, lacerations, contusions, burns, and so forth, which are commonly thought of as injuries, this group of codes include: effects of exposure, such as sunburn; adverse reactions to immunizations and other medical procedures, and poisonings. Unless otherwise specified, the term injury is used to cover all of these.

Since a person may sustain more than one injury in a single accident, e.g., a broken leg and laceration of the scalp, the number of injury conditions may exceed the number of persons injured.

Statistics of acute injury conditions include only those injuries which involved at least one full day of restricted activity or medical attendance.

Person injured.—A person injured is one who has sustained one or more injuries in an accident or in some type of nonaccidental violence (see definition of "Injury condition" above). Each time a person is involved in an accident or in nonaccidental violence causing injury that results in at least one full day of restricted activity or medical attention, he is included in the statistics as a separate "person injured," hence, one person may be included more than once.

The number of persons injured is not equivalent to the number of "accidents" for several reasons: (1) the term "accident" as commonly used may not involve injury at all; (2) more than one injured person may be involved in a single accident so that the number of accidents resulting in injury would be less than the number of persons injured in accidents; and (3) the term "accident" ordinarily implies an accidental origin, whereas "persons injured" as used in the National Health Survey includes persons whose injury resulted from certain nonaccidental violence.

The number of persons injured in a specified time interval is always equal to or less than the incidence of injury conditions, since one person may incur more than one injury in a single accident.

## Terms Relating to Disability

the currently employed and the school-age popul only, but these, too, are days of restricted ac Hence, "restricted activity" is the most inclusive used to describe the disability reported in the inter Certain of the terms used in connection with dis measures are defined more explicitly below.

Restricted-activity day.—A day of restricte tivity is one on which a person substantially re the amount of activity normal for that day becaus specific illness or injury. The type of reduction v with the age and occupation of the individual as w with the day of the week or season of the year. Rest activity covers the range from substantial reduct complete inactivity for the entire day.

Bed-disability day.—A day of bed disability i on which a person stays in bed for all or most day because of a specific illness or injury. All or of the day is defined as more than half the da hours. All hospital days for inpatients are consi to be days of bed disability even if the patient w actually in bed at the hospital.

Work-loss day.—A day is counted as lost from if the person would have been going to work at a j business that day but instead lost the entire wor because of an illness or an injury. If the person's re work day is less than a whole day and the entire day was lost, it would be counted as a whole wor lost. Work-loss days are determined only for curr employed persons 17 years of age and over.

School-loss day.—A day is counted as lost school if the child would have been going to schoo day but instead lost the entire school day because illness or an injury. If the child's regular scho lasts only a part of a day and that part was lost school, this would count as a whole day lost. School days are determined only for children, 6-16 years o

Classification of injured persons by activit strictions or medical attendance.—The classifi of injured persons by activity restriction or me attendance is based upon the classification of the i (See definitions that follow for: activity-restr injury, bed-disabling injury, work- or school injury, and medically attended injury.) For exa a person may have received several injuries single accident; if one of the injuries involved o more days of restricted activity, one or more in bed, or medical attendance, the person injured correspondingly be classified as: with restricte

injury.") (See also definition of "Activity-restricting injury.")

Work- or school-loss injury.—An injury resulting in at least one day of work or school loss is called a work-loss injury or a school-loss injury. (See also definition of "Activity-restricting injury.")

Medically attended injury.—An injury for which a physician was consulted is called a medically attended injury. Consulting a physician includes consultation in person or by telephone for treatment or advice. Advice from the physician transmitted to the patient through the nurse is counted as medical consultation as well as visits to physicians in clinics or hospitals. If at one visit the physician is consulted about more than one injury for each of several patients, each injury is counted as medically attended.

A parent consulting a physician about a child's injury is counted as medical consultation about that injury even if the child was not seen by the physician at that time.

For the purpose of this definition "physician" includes doctors of medicine and osteopathic physicians. The term "doctor" is used in the interview, rather than "physician," because of the need to keep to popular usage. However, the concept toward which all instructions are directed is that which is described here.

An injury is counted as medically attended if a physician was consulted about it at its onset or at any time thereafter. However, the first medical attention for an injury that was experienced during the two-week period prior to the household interview may not occur until after the date of the interview. Such cases are necessarily treated as though there has been no medical attention.

## Terms Relating to Class of Accident

Class of accident.—Injuries, injured persons, and resulting days of disability may be grouped according to class of accident. This is a broad classification of the types of event which resulted in persons being injured. Most of these events are accidents in the usual sense of the word, but some are other kinds of mishap, such as overexposure to the sun or adverse reactions to medical procedures, and others are nonaccidental violence, such as attempted suicide. The classes of accidents are: (1) motor-vehicle accidents, (2) accidents occurring while at work, (3) home accidents, and (4) other accidents. These categories are not mutually exclusive. For example, a person may be injured in a motor-vehicle accident which occurred while the person was at work. In this report, the accident class "motor vehicle" includes "home-motor vehicle" and "while at work-motor vehicle"; the accident class "while at work" includes "home-while at work"; therefore the class "home accidents" excludes combinations with "while at work" and "motor vehicle."

Motor-vehicle accident.—The class of accident is "motor vehicle" if the injury occurred while the person was in or on a motor vehicle or was struck by a motor vehicle. A motor vehicle is considered a part of the motor vehicle. Devices used solely for moving persons or materials within the confines of a building and its premises are not counted as motor vehicles.

Moving motor vehicle.—The accident is classified as "moving motor vehicle" if at least one of the motor vehicles involved in the accident was moving at the time of the accident.

Nonmoving motor vehicle.—The accident is classified as "nonmoving motor vehicle" if the motor vehicle was not moving at the time of the accident.

Accident while at work.—The class of accident is "while at work" if the injured person was 17 years of age or over and was at work at a job or a business at the time the accident happened.

Home accident.—The class of accident is "home" if the injury occurred either inside the house or outside the house. "Outside the house" refers to the yard, buildings, and sidewalks on the property. "Home" includes not only the person's own home but also any other home in which he might have been when he was injured.

Other.—The class of accident is "other" if the occurrence of injury cannot be classified in one or more of the first three class-of-accident categories. This category therefore includes persons injured in public places (e.g., tripping and falling in a store or on a public sidewalk), and also nonaccidental injuries such as homicidal and suicidal attempts. The survey does not cover the military population, but current disability of various types resulting from prior injury occurring while the person was in the Armed Forces is covered and is included in this class. The class also includes mishaps for which the class of accident could not be ascertained.

## Terms Relating to Place of Accident

Place of accident.—Persons injured are classified in this report according to the type of place where the injury occurred.

Home.—The place of accident is considered as "home" if the injury occurred either inside or outside the home but within the property boundaries of the home. "Home" includes not only the person's own home but also any other home (vacant or occupied) in which he might have been when he was injured. "Home" includes any structure that has the primary function of a dwelling unit and includes the structure and premises of such places as apartment houses and house trailers. "Home" as a place of accident includes all accidents occurring at home, while "home" as a class of accident excludes accidents occurring at home but classified as "motor vehicle" or "while at work" because a motor vehicle was involved or the person's place of employment was a home.

Street or highway.—"Street or highway" means

Farm.—"Farm" as a place of accident refers to accidents occurring in farm buildings or on cultivated land, but does not include accidents occurring in the farm home or premises. A ranch is considered as a farm.

Industrial place.—"Industrial place" is the term applied to accidents occurring in an industrial place or premises. Included are such places as factories, railway yards, warehouses, workshops, logging camps, shipping piers, oil fields, shipyards, sand and gravel pits, canneries, and auto repair garages. Construction projects, such as houses, buildings, bridges, and new roads, are included in this category. Buildings undergoing remodeling, with the exception of private homes, are classified as industrial places or premises.

School.—"School" as a place of accident includes all accidents occurring in school buildings or on the premises. This classification includes elementary schools, high schools, colleges, and trade and business schools.

Place of recreation.—"Place of recreation" is used to describe accidents occurring in places organized for sports and recreation other than recreational areas located at a place already defined as "home," "industrial place," or "school." Bowling alley, amusement park, football stadium, and dance hall are examples of "place of recreation." In "place of accident" classification of injuries, the place is significant rather than the activity in which the person was engaged at the time of accident. Hence, an injury sustained by a person at a dance hall while he was at work is classified as a "place of recreation" injury. Likewise, an injury occurring while a person was engaged in a sport in an industrial place is classified as an "industrial place" injury.

Other.—Accidents which cannot be classified in any of the above groups or for which the place is unknown are classified as "other." Included in the classification are such places as restaurants, churches, business and professional offices, and open or wooded country.

### Terms Relating to Type of Accident

Type of accident.—"Type of accident" was recorded for all accidents involving injury in order to classify injuries according to the circumstances relating to the accident. Accidents have been grouped by type according to the following concepts:

(A) Accidents in which specific factors were involved, but which may or may not have caused the injury. Included in this group are moving motor vehicle, uncontrolled fire, explosion, firearms, and nonmotor vehicle such as train or bicycle. The definition of moving motor vehicle in this instance is identical to that for poisonous substance swallowed by the person involved.

(C) Accidents described in terms of the events leading to the occurrence of the injury, such as falling, bumping into a person or object, being struck by a moving object, handling or stepping on sharp or rough objects, being caught in, pinched or crushed, coming in contact with hot object or flame, lifting, twisting, or stumbling.

(D) Accidents resulting in injury that could not be classified in groups (A), (B), or (C) were classified as "other." Accidents of unknown type are also included in this group.

A complete listing of the types of accidents is shown in Appendix III within the format of Table A. In order that no injury would be described as resulting from more than one type of accident, an injury which could have been assigned to two or more types was classified in the first type designated in Table A (in Appendix III) that adequately described the circumstances of the accident.

### Demographic and Economic Terms

Age.—The age recorded for each person is his age at last birthday. Age is recorded in single years and combined into groups suitable for the purpose of the table.

Race.—The population is divided into two groups according to race, "white" and "nonwhite." Nonwhite includes Negro, American Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and so forth. Mexican persons are included with "white" unless definitely known to be Indian or other nonwhite race.

Income of family or of unrelated individuals.—Each member of a family is classified according to the total income of the family of which he is a member. Within the household all persons related to each other by blood, marriage, or adoption constitute a family. Unrelated individuals are classified according to their own income.

The income recorded is the total of all income received by members of the family (or by an unrelated individual) in the 12-month period ending with the week of interview. Income from all sources is included, e.g., wages, salaries, rents from property, pensions, help from relatives, and so forth.

Usual activity status.—All persons in the population are classified according to their usual activity status during the 12-month period prior to the week of interview. The "usual" activity status, in case more than one is reported, is the one at which the person spent the most time during the 12-month period. Children under 6 years of age are classified as "pre-school." All persons aged 6-16 years are classified as

labor force categories but to identify crudely certain population groups which may have differing health problems. Second, the figures represent the usual activity status over the period of an entire year, whereas official labor force statistics relate to a much shorter period, usually one week. Third, the minimum age for usually working persons is age 17 in the U. S. National Health Survey and the official labor force categories include all persons age 14 or older. Finally in the definitions of specific categories which follow, certain marginal groups are classified differently to simplify procedures.

Usually working includes persons 17 years of age or older who are paid employees; self employed in their own business, profession, or in farming; or unpaid employees in a family business or farm. Work around the house, or volunteer or unpaid work, such as for a church, etc., is not counted as working.

Usually keeping house includes female persons 17 years of age or older whose major activity is described as "keeping house" and who cannot be classified as "working."

Retired includes persons 45 years old or over who consider themselves to be retired. In case of doubt, a person 45 years of age or older is counted as retired if he, or she, has either voluntarily or involuntarily stopped working, is not looking for work, and is not described as "keeping house." A retired person may or may not be unable to work.

Other in this report includes males 17 years of age or older not classified as "working," or "retired" and females 17 years of age or older not classified as "working," "keeping house," or "retired." Persons aged 17 years and over who are going to school are included in this group.

Residence.—Residence is the term used to signify the division of the United States into urban, rural-nonfarm, and rural-farm populations. The definition of urban and rural areas is the same as that used in the 1950 Census.

Urban.—The urban population includes all persons living in (a) places of 2,500 inhabitants or more which are incorporated as cities, boroughs, or villages; (b) incorporated towns of 2,500 inhabitants or more except in New England, New York, and Wisconsin where "Towns" are simply minor civil divisions of counties; (c) the densely settled urban fringe including both incorporated and unincorporated areas around cities of 50,000 or more inhabitants; and (d) unincorporated places or 2,500 inhabitants or more outside any urban fringe. The remaining population is classified as rural.

Rural farm.—The rural-farm population includes all rural residents living on farms. In deciding whether the members of a household live on a farm or ranch, the statement of the household respondent is accepted with the following exception. A house occupied by persons who pay cash rent for house and yard only is not counted as a farm or ranch even if the surrounding area is farm land. This special case does not cover: (1) the living quarters of a tenant farmer who rents farm land as well as house and yard; (2) the quarters of a hired hand who receives living quarters on a farm as part of his compensation; or (3) separate living quarters inside a structure which is classified as being on a farm. In all of these cases the living quarters are counted as being on a farm.

Rural nonfarm.—The rural-nonfarm population includes all of the remaining rural population.

Region.—For the purpose of classifying the population by geographic area, the States are grouped into four regions. These regions, which correspond to those used by the Bureau of the Census, are as follows:

| Region | States Included |
|---|---|
| Northeast | Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania |
| North Central | Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas |
| South | Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Texas, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, |
| West | Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Alaska, Washington, Oregon, California, Hawaii |

# APPENDIX III

## QUESTIONNAIRE

The items below show the exact content and wording of the basic questionnaire used in the nationwide household survey of the U. S. National Health Survey. The actual questionnaire is designed for a household as a unit and includes additional spaces for reports on more than one person, condition, accident or hospitalization. Such repetitive spaces are omitted in this illustration.

**CONFIDENTIAL** - The National Health Survey is authorized by Public Law 652 of the 84th Congress (70 Stat 489; 42 U.S.C. 305). All information which would permit identification of the individual will be held strictly confidential, will be used only by persons engaged in and for the purposes of the survey, and will not be disclosed or released to others for any other purposes (22 FR 1687).

FORM NHS-4
(4-4-60)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR THE
U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

**NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY**

1. Questionnaire _____ of _____ Questionnaires

2. (a) Address or description of location

(b) Mailing address if not shown in (a) _____

| 3. Iden. Code | 3a. Reg. office Code | 4. Sub-sample weight | 5. Sample | 6. PSU Number | 7. Segment No. | 8. Serial No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | |

(c) Type of living quarters: ☐ Housing unit ☐ Other

(d) Name of Special Dwelling Place | Code

9. Is this house on a farm or ranch? ..... ☐ Yes ☐ No

L — Ask items 10 and 11 only, if "rural" box is checked: ☐ Rural ☐ All other

10. Do you own or rent this place? ☐ Own ☐ Rent ☐ Rent free

11. If "Own" or "rent free" in question 10, ask:
*(a) Does this place have 10 or more acres?*

If "rent" in question 10, ask:
(b) Does the place you rent have 10 or more acres?

☐ Yes → *(c) During the past 12 months did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from the place amount to $50 or more?* ☐ Yes ☐ No

☐ No → *(d) During the past 12 months did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from the place amount to $250 or more?* ☐ Yes ☐ No

12. Are there any other living quarters, occupied or vacant, in this building (apartment)? ..... ☐ Yes ☐ No

13. Does anyone else living in this building use YOUR ENTRANCE to get to his living quarters? ..... ☐ Yes ☐ No

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR Q. 12, 13 AND 14**

If "Yes," to questions 12, 13 or 14 apply definition of a housing unit to determine whether one or more additional questionnaires should be filled and whether the listing is to be corrected.

*Ask at all units except apartment houses:*

14. Is there any other building on this property for people to live in - either occupied or vacant? ..... ☐ Yes ☐ No

15. What is the telephone number here? _____ ☐ No phone

16. In case I've overlooked anything, what is the best time to call?

**17. RECORD OF CALLS AT HOUSEHOLDS**

| Item | | 1 | Com. | 2 | Com. | 3 | Com. | 4 | Com. | 5 | Com. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Entire household | Date / Time | | | | | | | | | | |
| Callbacks for individual respondents | Col. No. _____ Date / Time | | | | | | | | | | |

**18. REASON FOR NON-INTERVIEW**

| TYPE | A | B | C | Z |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reason: | ☐ Refusal *(Fill Item 19)*<br>☐ No one at home-repeated calls<br>☐ Temporarily absent<br>☐ Other *(Specify)*<br>*Fill Item 20* | ☐ Vacant - non-seasonal<br>☐ Vacant - seasonal<br>☐ Usual residence elsewhere<br>☐ Armed Forces<br>☐ Other *(Specify)* | ☐ Demolished<br>☐ In sample by mistake<br>☐ Eliminated in sub-sample<br>☐ Other *(Specify)* | Interview not obtained for:<br>Cols. _____ _____ _____<br>because: |

19. Reason for refusal

**20. TYPE A FOLLOW-UP PROCEDURE**

If final call results in a Type A non-interview (except Refusals) take the following steps:

1. Contact neighbors (caretakers, etc.) until you find someone who knows the family.
2. Find out the number of people in the household, their names and approximate ages; if names of all members not known, ascertain relationships. Record this information in the regular spaces inside the questionnaire.
3. Find out if anyone in the housing unit is now in a hospital as a patient; if so, which person it is. This is done by asking the following question:
4. Is anyone in the household now in the hospital? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know No contact code

(a) If "Yes,"--Who? (Enter name) _____ (Col. No.) ____ _____

| 1. (a) What is the name of the head of this household? (Enter name in first column)<br>(b) What are the names of all other persons who live here? (List all persons who usually live here, and all persons staying here who have no usual place of residence elsewere. List these | Last name (1) | Last name (2) |
|---|---|---|

| | |
|---|---|
| 4. Race (Check one box for each person) | ☐ White ☐ Negro ☐ Other |
| 5. Sex (Check one box for each person) | ☐ Male ☐ Female |
| If 17 years old or over, ask:<br>6. Are you now married, widowed, divorced, separated or never married? (Check one box for each person) | ☐ Under 17 years<br>☐ Married ☐ Divorced<br>☐ Widowed ☐ Separated<br>☐ Never married |
| If 17 years old or over, ask:<br>7. (a) What is the highest grade you attended in school? (Circle highest grade attended or check "None")<br>(b) Did you finish the--grade (year)? | ☐ Under 17 years<br>Elem: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8<br>High: 1 2 3 4<br>College: 1 2 3 4 5+<br>☐ None<br>☐ Yes ☐ No |
| If Male and 17 years old or over, ask:<br>8. (a) Did you ever serve in the Armed Forces of the United States?<br>If "Yes," ask:<br>(b) Are you now in the Armed Forces, not counting the reserves? (If "Yes," delete this person from questionnaire) → | ☐ Fem. or und. 17 yrs<br>☐ Yes ☐ No<br>☐ Yes ☐ No |
| (c) Was any of your service during a war or was it peace-time only?<br>If "War," ask:<br>(d) During which war did you serve?<br>If "Peace-time" only, ask:<br>(e) Was any of your service between June 27, 1950 and January 31, 1955? | ☐ War ☐ Peace-time only<br>☐ WW II ☐ Korean ☐ Other<br>☐ Yes ☐ No |
| If 17 years old or over, ask:<br>9. (a) What were you doing most of the past 12 months--<br>(For males): working, or doing something else?<br>(For females): working, keeping house, or doing something else?<br>If "Something else" checked, and person is 45 years old or over, ask:<br>(b) Are you retired? | ☐ Under 17 years<br>☐ Working<br>☐ Keeping house<br>☐ Something else<br>☐ Yes ☐ No |
| If "Working," in q. 9(a), ask:<br>10. (a) Were you working last week or the week before?<br>If "Keeping house" or "Something else" in q. 9(a), ask:<br>(b) Did you work at a job or business at any time last week or the week before?<br>If "No," in q. 10(a) or 10(b), ask:<br>(c) Even though you did not work last week or the week before, do you have a job or business? | ☐ Under 17 years<br>☐ Yes ☐ No<br>☐ Yes ☐ No |
| NOTE: Determine which adults are at home and record this information. Beginning with question 11 you are to interview for himself or herself, each adult person who is at home. | ☐ Under 17 years<br>☐ At home ☐ Not at home |
| 11. Were you sick at any time LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE? (That is, the 2-week period which ended last Sunday)?<br>(a) What was the matter?<br>(b) Anything else? | ☐ Yes ☐ No |
| 12. Last week or the week before did you take any medicine or treatment for any condition (besides... which you told me about)?<br>(a) For what conditions?<br>(b) Anything else? | ☐ Yes ☐ No |
| 13. Last week or the week before did you have any accidents or injuries?<br>(a) What were they?<br>(b) Anything else? | ☐ Yes ☐ No |
| 14. Did you ever have an (any other) accident or injury that was still bothering you last week or the week before?<br>(a) In what way did it bother you?<br>(b) Anything else? | ☐ Yes ☐ No |
| 15. AT THE PRESENT TIME do you have any ailments or conditions that have lasted for a long time? (If "No") Even though they don't bother you all the time?<br>(a) What are they?<br>(b) Anything else? | ☐ Yes ☐ No |
| 16. Has anyone in the family - you, your--, etc. - had any of these conditions DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS? (Read Card A, condition by condition; record any conditions mentioned in the column for the person) | ☐ Yes ☐ No |
| 17. Does anyone in the family have any of these conditions? (Read Card B, condition by condition; record any conditions mentioned in the column for the person) | ☐ Yes ☐ No |
| R For persons 17 years old or over, show who responded for(or was present during the asking of) questions 11-17. If person responded for self, show whether entirely or partly. For persons under 17 show who responded for them. | ☐ Responded for self-entirely<br>☐ Responded for self-partly<br>Col. No. ____ was respondent |
| 18. (a) Has anyone in the family been in a hospital DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS?<br>If "Yes,"<br>(b) How many different times were you in the hospital overnight or longer? | ☐ Yes ☐ No<br>____ No. of times |
| 19 (a) During the past 12 months has anyone in the family been a patient in a nursing home or | ☐ Yes ☐ No |

| Line number | Col. No. of person | Question number | Time talk to a doctor about ...? (c) | What did the doctor say it was? - - did he give it a medical name? (b) If doctor not talked to: Record original entry and ask (d-2)-(d-5) as required. Ask for all injuries during past 2 weeks: What part of the body was hurt? What kind of injury was it? Anything else? (Also, fill Table A for all injuries) (d-1) | (This column is to be asked if entry in Col. (d-1) is an Impairment or a Symptom or If entry in Col.(d-1) is from q. 14 or q.17) (If "Cause" is an injury, also fill Table A) (d-2) | 6 years old or over, ask: Can you see well enough to read ordinary newspaper print with glasses? (d-3) | Impairments; Injuries; or (d-2) that includes the words: Asthma "condition" Cysts "disease" Growths Tumor "trouble" For an allergy or stroke ask: How does the... affect you? (d-4) | Impairments; Injuries; and for: Abscesses, boils, infections, inflammation, sores, ulcers Aches, pains, soreness, weakness Bleeding or blood clots Cancer, tumor, cysts or growths Neuralgia or neuritis Virus Show detail for: Ear or eye - (one or both) Head - (Skull, scalp, face) Back - (Upper, middle, lower) Arm - (Shoulder, upper, elbow, lower, wrist, hand; one or both) Leg - (Hip, upper, knee, lower, ankle, foot; one or both) (d-5) | FORE did ... cause you to cut down on your usual activities for as much as a day? Check one No (Go to Col. (k)) (e) | Yes → (f) | ing the Saturdays and Sundays? (g) | in bed all or most of the day? (h) | How many days did ... keep you from school last week or the week before? (i) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (a) | (b) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | | | ☐ Yes ☐ No | | x | ☐ Yes ☐ No | x | x | | | Days | ____Days or ☐ None | ____Days or ☐ None |

## Table II - HOSPITALIZATION DURING PAST 12 MONTHS

| Line number | Col. No. of person (a) | Question No. (b) | When did you enter the hospital? (Month, year) (c) | How many nights were you in the hospital? (d) | To Interviewer: How many of these - - nights were in the past 12 months? (e) | To Interviewer: Will you need to ask cols. (f) and (g)? (x) | To Interviewer: How many of these - - nights were last week or the week before? (f) | To Interviewer: Was this person still in the hospital on last Sunday night? (g) | What did they say at the hospital the condition was - - did they give it a medical name? (If "they" didn't say, ask): What did the last doctor you talked to say it was? (Show same detail as in cols. (d-1)-(d-5) of T.I) (If condition from accident or injury, also fill Table A) (h) | Were any operations performed on you during this stay at the hospital? If "Yes," (a) What was the name of the operation? (b) Any other operations? (i) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | | Mo: ____ Yr: ____ | Nights | ☐ All or Nights | ☐ Yes ☐ No | Nights ☐ None | ☐ Yes ☐ No | | ☐ Yes ☐ No |
| 2 | | | Mo: ____ Yr: ____ | Nights | ☐ All or Nights | ☐ Yes ☐ No | Nights ☐ None | ☐ Yes ☐ No | | ☐ Yes ☐ No |
| 3 | | | Mo: ____ Yr: ____ | Nights | ☐ All or Nights | ☐ Yes ☐ No | Nights ☐ None | ☐ Yes ☐ No | | ☐ Yes ☐ No |

## X-RAY QUESTIONS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 21. (a) We are interested in all kinds of X-rays - Did you have your teeth X-rayed during the past 3 months - - (that is, from - - through last Sunday)? If "Yes," (b) How many times? | ☐ Yes ☐ No No. of times ____ | ☐ Yes ☐ No No. of times ____ |
| 22. During the past 3 months did you have a CHEST X-ray? | ☐ Yes-Chest ☐ No | ☐ Yes-Chest ☐ No |
| 23. (a) Did you have any (other) kind of X-ray at all during the past 3 months? If "Yes," (b) What part of the body was X-rayed? | ☐ Yes ☐ No Part(s) of body: | ☐ Yes ☐ No Part(s) of body: |

## Table X - FILL ONE LINE FOR EACH PART OF BODY ENTRY FROM QUESTIONS 22-25

| Line number | Col. No. of person (a) | Question No. (b) | Part of body (c) | How many different times did you have your... X-rayed during the past 3 months? (d) | Where did you have the X-ray(s)? How many X-rays were at the (hospitol, doctor's office, etc.)? (e) | What was this X-ray(s) for - - a check-up or an examination or for treatment? (f) | If "both" in col. (f) ask: How many of these... X-ray(s) were for treatment? (g) | If "both" or "treatment" in col. (f) ask: For what condition were you being treated? (h) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | | | | Hospital ____ Dr. office ____ Other ____ | ☐ Check-up/examination ☐ Treatment ☐ Both | | |
| 2 | | | | | Hospital ____ Dr. office ____ Other ____ | ☐ Check-up/examination ☐ Treatment ☐ Both | | |
| 3 | | | | | Hospital ____ Dr. office ____ Other ____ | ☐ Check-up/examination ☐ Treatment ☐ Both | | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 26. During the past 12 months in which group did the total income of your family fall, that is, your's, your - - 's, etc.? (Show Card H) Include income from all sources, such as wages, salaries, rents from property, pensions, help from relatives, etc. | Group No. | Group No. |

## Table I - ILLNESSES, IMPAIRMENTS AND INJURIES

| If 17 years old or over and if "Yes", in q. 10(a), 10(b) or 10(c), ask: How many days did ... keep you from work last week or the week before? (j) | Did you first notice... (did it happen) DURING THE PAST 3 MONTHS or before that time? Check one: Before 3 mos. / During 3 mos. (k) | Did ... start during the past 2 weeks or before that time? (If during past 2 weeks, ask): Which week, last week or the week before? (m) | To Interviewer: CONTINUE if col. (k) is checked, or the condition is on Card A or is an impairment; otherwise, STOP (aa) | Did you first notice... DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS or before that time? (n) | How long since you last talked to a doctor about...? (If less than one month, enter "Und. 1" for "Mo.") (o) | Do you still take any medicine or treatment that the doctor prescribed for..? Or, follow any advice he gave? (p) | About how many days during the past 12 months, has... kept you in bed for all or most of the day? (q-1) | If 1 or more days in col. (q-1) and col. (e) is checked, ask: How many of these days were during last week or the week before? (q-2) | Ask after completing last condition, for each person: Please look at this card and read each statement. Then tell me which statement fits you best, in terms of health. (Show Cards C-F, as appropriate) (r) | If "1," "2" or "3" in col. (r): Is this because of any of the conditions you have told me about? (s) | If "Yes" in col. (s): Which? (Enter X on line for each condition named) (t) | If "1" or "2" in col. (r) ask: How long have you been ...? (Insert the words of the statement selected) (u) | If "1" or "2" in col. (r) ask: If 17 years old or over, ask: Were you working at a job or business up to that time? (v) | If "1," "2" or "3" in col. (r): Please look at this card and read each statement. Then tell me which statement fits you best. (Show Card G) (w) | Line number |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ___ Days or ☐ None | | ☐ Last week ☐ Week before ☐ Before 2 wks | | ☐ During past 12 months ☐ Before ☐ Birth | ___ Mos. ___ Yrs. ☐ No Dr. | ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ No Dr. | ___ Days or ☐ None | ___ Days or ☐ None | | ☐ Yes ☐ No | | ___ Mos. ___ Yrs. | ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Und. 17 | | 1 |

## Table II - HOSPITALIZATION DURING PAST 12 MONTHS

For completed hospitalizations ("No" in Col. (g)) of persons 6 years old and over who show an operation, a setting of a fracture, or a delivery in Cols. (h) or (i):

| How many nights were you in the hospital, before you had your operation (delivery, etc.)? (j) | After you left the hospital, how many days was it before you returned to your usual activities full-time? (k) | If "still unable" in (k), ask: How long has it been since you left the hospital? (l) | What is the name and address of the hospital you were in? (Enter name, city and State; if city not known, enter county) (m) |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. of nights ___ | No. of days ___ ☐ Still unable | ☐ Over 6 months If under 6 months: ___ Days ___ Months: | |
| No. of nights ___ | No. of days ___ ☐ Still unable | ☐ Over 6 months If under 6 months: ___ Days ___ Months: | |
| No. of nights ___ | No. of days ___ ☐ Still unable | ☐ Over 6 months If under 6 months: ___ Days ___ Months: | |

## X-RAY QUESTIONS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 24. (a) During the past 3 months, did anyone in the family have any X-rays for the treatment of a condition? | ☐ Yes ☐ No | ☐ Yes ☐ No |
| If "Yes," (b) What part of the body was treated? | Part(s) of body: | Part(s) of body: |
| (c) Was this included in the X-ray(s) you told me about before? | ☐ Yes ☐ No | ☐ Yes ☐ No |
| 25. (a) Did anyone in the family have a fluoroscope during the past 3 months? | ☐ Yes ☐ No | ☐ Yes ☐ No |
| If "Yes," (b) What part of the body was this for? | Part(s) of body: | Part(s) of body: |
| (c) Was this included in the X-ray(s) you told me about before? | ☐ Yes ☐ No | ☐ Yes ☐ No |

## Table X - FILL ONE LINE FOR EACH PART OF BODY ENTRY FROM QUESTIONS 22-25

Ask for each person with 2 or more lines in Table X:
(Ask after all X-rays have been recorded through cols. (a)-(h) of Table X for a person)

Were any of these ... X-rays you told me about taken at the same time? If "Yes," Which X-rays were these? (i)

| No (Stop) | Yes → Enter information below for X-rays taken at same time: | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Part(s) of body: | No. | Part(s) of body: | No. |
| | Part(s) of body: | No. | Part(s) of body: | No. |

FOOTNOTES

## Table A - (Accidents and Injuries)

Line No. from Table I ☐

Accident happened last week or week before *(Go to q. 3)* ☐

1. When did the accident happen?

Year: _____

(If 1960 or 1961 also enter the month)

Month: _____

2. At the time of the accident, what part of the body was hurt? What kind of injury was it? Anything else?

| Part(s) of body | Kind of injury(s) |
|---|---|
| | |
| | |

3. (a) Was a car, truck, bus or other motor vehicle involved in the accident in any way? ☐ Yes ☐ No *(Go to Section B)*

(b) Was more than one motor vehicle involved? ☐ Yes (more than one) ☐ No

(c) Was it (either one) moving at the time? ☐ Yes ☐ No *(Go to Section B)*

4. Were you outside the vehicle, getting in or out of it, a passenger or were you the driver?
1. ☐ Outside *(Go to Section A q.5)*
2. ☐ Getting in or out
3. ☐ Passenger
4. ☐ Driver
*(Go to Section A q. 6)*

## Section A - (Motor Vehicle Accidents)

If "Outside" in q. 4, ask:

5. (a) How did the accident happen?

1. ☐ Accident between motor vehicle and person riding on bicycle, in streetcar, on railroad train, on horse-drawn vehicle
2. ☐ Accident between motor vehicle and person who was walking, running, or standing
3. ☐ Other *(Specify how the accident happened)*

_____

_____

(b) What kind(s) of motor vehicle was involved?

1. ☐ Car 2. ☐ Taxi 3. ☐ Bus
4. ☐ Truck 5. ☐ Motorcycle 6. ☐ Other *(Specify)*

_____

If "Getting in or out" "Passenger" or "Driver," in q. 4, ask:

6. (a) How did the accident happen?

1. ☐ Accident between two or more motor vehicles on roadway
2. ☐ Accident between motor vehicle and some other object on roadway

*(Specify object)* _____

3. ☐ Motor vehicle came to sudden stop on roadway
4. ☐ Motor vehicle ran off roadway
5. ☐ Other *(Specify how the accident happened)*

_____

_____ ☐ Acc. on roadway

_____ ☐ Acc. not on roadway

(b) What kind of motor vehicle were you in (getting in) (getting out of) when the accident happened?

1. ☐ Car 2. ☐ Taxi 3. ☐ Bus
4. ☐ Truck 5. ☐ Motorcycle 6. ☐ Other *(Specify)*

_____

## Section B - (Non-Motor Vehicle Accidents)

7. *How did the accident happen?*

A.1. ☐ Any injury involving an uncontrolled fire or explosion

2. ☐ Any injury involving the discharge of a firearm

3. ☐ Any injury from an accident involving a non-motor vehicle in motion (streetcar, railroad train, airplane, boat, bicycle, horse-drawn vehicle)

B.4. ☐ Any injury caused by machinery (belt or motor driven) while in operation

*(Specify kind of machinery)* _____

5. ☐ Any injury caused by edge or point of knife, scissors, nail or other cutting or piercing implement

6. ☐ Any injury caused by foreign body in eye, windpipe, or other orifices

7. ☐ Any injury caused by animal or insect

8. ☐ Any injury caused by poisonous substance swallowed *(Specify substance)* _____

C.9. ☐ Fell on stairs or steps or from a height

10. ☐ All other falls

11. ☐ Bumped into object or person (covers all collisions between persons including striking, punching, kicking, etc.)

12. ☐ Struck by moving object (include objects held in own hand or hand of other person, also falling, flying, or thrown objects)

13. ☐ Handling or stepping on sharp or rough objects such as stones, splinters, broken glass, rope, etc.

14. ☐ Caught in, pinched or crushed between two moving objects or between a moving and a stationary object

15. ☐ Came in contact with hot object or substance or open flame

16. ☐ One-time lifting or other one-time exertion

17. ☐ Twisting, stumbling, etc.

D.18. ☐ Other *(Specify how accident happened)* _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

## ASK FOR ALL ACCIDENTS

8. (a) Where did the accident happen--at home or some other place?

1. ☐ At home (inside house) 2. ☐ At home (adjacent premises) ☐ Some other place

If "Some other place," ask:

(b) What kind of place was it?

## NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

### Check List of Chronic Conditions

chitis
acks of sinus trouble
ver
the arteries
ressure

varicose veins
or piles

or growth
bladder or liver trouble
r

16. Any other chronic stomach trouble
17. Kidney stones or chronic kidney trouble
18. Arthritis or rheumatism
19. Mental illness
20. Diabetes
21. Thyroid trouble or goiter
22. Any allergy
23. Epilepsy
24. Chronic nervous trouble
25. Cancer
26. Chronic skin trouble
27. Hernia or rupture
28. Prostate trouble

## NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

**For:**
**Workers and other persons except Housewives and Children**

1. Not able to work at all.
2. Able to work but limited in amoun of work or kind of work.
3. Able to work but limited in kind or amount of other activities.
4. Not limited in any of these ways.

## NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

**For:**
**Children from 6 through 16 years old**

1. Not able to go to school at all.
2. Able to go to school but limited to certain types of schools or in school attendance.
3. Able to go to school but limited in other activities.
4. Not limited in any of these ways.

## NATIONAL HEALTH SURV

1. Confined to the house all the t except in emergencies.
2. Able to go outside but need th another person in getting arou
3. Able to go outside alone but h in getting around freely.
4. Not limited in any of these wa

## NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

### Check List of Selected Impairments

serious trouble with hearing
le with seeing, even when wearing glasses

defect
ers, hand, or arm --- toes, foot, or leg

any kind
uble with back or spine

tiffness or any deformity of the foot, leg, fingers, arm or back
n present since birth

Card D

## NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

**For: Housewife**

1. Not able to keep house at all.
2. Able to keep house but limited in amount or kind of housework.
3. Able to keep house but limited in kind or amount of other activities.
4. Not limited in any of these ways.

Card F

## NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

**For: Children under 6 years old**

1. Not able to take part at all in ordinary play with other children.
2. Able to play with other children but limited in amount or kind of play.
4. Not limited in any of these ways

Card H

## NATIONAL HEALTH SURV

**Family income during past 12 mon**

Group 1. Under $500 (Including l
Group 2. $500 - $999
Group 3. $1,000 - $1,999
Group 4. $2,000 - $2,999
Group 5. $3,000 - $3,999
Group 6. $4,000 - $4,999
Group 7. $5,000 - $6,999
Group 8. $7,000 - $9,999
Group 9. $10,000 and over

## SELECTED REPORTS FROM THE U. S. NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

Public Health Service Publication No. 584

Series A (Program descriptions, survey designs, concepts, and definitions)

No. 1. Origin and Program of the U. S. National Health Survey. 25 cents
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No. 3. Concepts and Definitions in the Health Household-Interview Survey. 30 cents
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No. 39. Persons Injured in the Home and Associated Disability, United States, July 1959-June 1961.
No. 40. Disability Days Due to Injury, United States, July 1959-June 1961.

Series C (Health Interview Survey results for population groups)

No. 1. Children and Youth, Selected Health Characteristics, United States, July 1957-June 1958. 35 cents.
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No. 7. Evaluation of a Single-Visit Cardiovascular Examination. 30 cents.
No. 8. Comparison of Hospitalization Reporting in Three Survey Procedures.

### Catalog Card

U. S. *National Health Survey.*

Disability days due to injury, United States, July 1959-June 1961; statistics on the disability days due to injury, by age, sex, residence, geographic region, family income, usual activity status, race, and type and place of accident. Based on data collected in household interviews during the period July 1959-June 1961. Washington, U. S. Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service